

GAZETTEER
OF THE
GURDASPUR DISTRICT,
1883-84.

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1884.

Gurdaspur District. I

CHAP. V.—ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE.

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Canal revenue for Gurdáspur district.

YEAR.	AREA IRRIGATED.			INCOME.	
	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.	Owner's rate.	Occupier's rate.
1877-78	...	13,262	12,877	26,139	Ra. ...
1878-79	...	16,162	6,920	26,082	63,379
1879-80	...	21,151	14,651	35,802	93 410
1880-81	...	20,714	15,068	35,782	1,22,738
1881-82	...	17,069	12,087	29,156	1,23,163
1882-83	...	18,620	11,212	29,832	1,17,694
					1,14,348

Chapter V.
Administration and Finance.
Bari Doab Canal.

STATISTICAL TABLES
APPENDED TO THE
GAZETTEER
OF THE
GURDĀSPUR DISTRICT.
♦ ♦ ♦
(INDEX ON REVERSE)

"ARFA PAPER," LADOFF.

P R E F A C E.

THE period fixed by the Punjab Government for the compilation of the *Gazetteer* of the Province being limited to twelve months, the Editor has not been able to prepare any original matter for the present work; and his duties have been confined to throwing the already existing material into shape, supplementing it as far as possible by contributions obtained from district officers, passing the draft through the press, circulating it for revision, altering it in accordance with the corrections and suggestions of revising officers, and printing and issuing the final edition.

The material available in print for the *Gazetteer* of this district consisted of the Settlement Reports, and a draft *Gazetteer*, compiled between 1870 and 1874 by Mr. F. Cunningham, Barrister-at-Law. Notes on certain points have been supplied by district officers; while the report on the Census of 1881 has been utilised. Of the present volume, Section A of Cap. V (General Administration), and the whole of Cap. VI (Towns), have been for the most part supplied by the Deputy Commissioner; Section A of Cap. III (Statistics of Population) has been taken from the Census Report; while some passages have been written expressly for the work, and others, especially on the subject of Industries, have been taken from published reports. But with these exceptions, the great mass of the text has been taken almost, if not quite verbally from Mr. Cunningham's compilation already referred to, which again was largely based upon Sir Henry Davies' Settlement Report of the district.

The report in question was written in 1856, and, modelled on the meagre lines of the older settlement reports, affords very inadequate material for an account of the district. No better or fuller material, however, was either available or procurable within the time allowed. But when the district again comes under settlement, a second and more complete edition of this *Gazetteer* will be prepared; and meanwhile the present edition will serve the useful purpose of collecting and publishing in a systematic form, information which had before been scattered, and in part unpublished.

The draft edition of this *Gazetteer* has been revised by Colonel Harcourt, and Messrs. Burney, Gardiner, Maconachie, and Drummond, and by the Irrigation Department so far as regards the canals of the district. The Deputy Commissioner is responsible for the spelling of vernacular names, which has been fixed throughout by him in accordance with the prescribed system of transliteration.

THE EDITOR.

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Table No. I, showing LEADING STATISTICS.

1	2	3	4	5	6
DETAILS.	District.	DETAILS OF TAHSILS.			
		Gurdaspur.	Batala.	Pathankot.	Shahargah.
Total square miles (1881)	...	484	480	37	501
Cultivated square miles (1873)	...	383	317	227	391
Culturable square miles (1873)	...	38	49	15	37
Irrigated square miles (1878)	...	54	63	62	11
Average square miles under crops (1877 to 1881)	...	334	294	185	323
Annual rainfall in inches (1866 to 1881)	...	30.6	30.8	30.3	41.9
Number of inhabited towns and villages (1881)	...	674	477	412	709
Total population (1881)	...	208,228	255,131	140,825	219,511
Rural population (1881)	...	190,239	210,569	122,389	213,086
Urban population (1881)	...	17,989	38,562	18,436	6,425
Total population per square mile (1881)	...	431	532	394	433
Rural population per square mile (1881)	...	394	432	342	425
Hindus (1881)	...	86,325	71,337	92,425	109,341
Sikhs (1881)	...	14,887	50,943	1,475	5,090
Jains (1881)	...	108	...	...	...
Muslimans (1881)	...	106,830	132,753	40,030	105,170
Average annual Land Revenue (1877 to 1881)*	...	341,010	279,615	198,632	278,491
Average annual gross revenue (1877 to 1881)†

* Fixed, fluctuating, and miscellaneous. † Land, Tribute, Local rates, Excise, and Stamp.

CHAPTER I.

THE DISTRICT.

The Gurdáspur district is the north-easternmost of the three districts of the Amritsar division, and lies between north latitude $31^{\circ} 36'$ and $32^{\circ} 30'$, and east longitude $74^{\circ} 56'$ and $75^{\circ} 45'$. It comprises the submontane and upper plain portions of the Bári Duáb, lying between the Biás and Rávi, and stretching across the latter river, embracing the eastern submontane of the Rachná Duáb, between the Rávi and Chanáb. At its north-eastern extremity it stretches a long neck of country up into the hills towards Chanáb; while it also includes the isolated sanitarium of Dalhousie, which lies in the Chanáb State, being connected with the body of the district by the cart-road which is British territory by purchase from Chanáb. It is bounded on the north by the native states of Kashmir, subject to the Maharaja of Jammu, and of Chanáb; the east by the Chakki river, which divides it from Kangrá, and the Biás, which separates it from Hoshiárpur and Kapúthálá; on the south by the Amritsar district; and on the west by the district of Siálkot. It is divided into four *tahsils*, of which that of Pathánkot comprises all the north-eastern submontane, and the eastern corner of the trans-Rávi portion of the district, the remainder of which latter constitutes the *tahsil* of Shakargarh. So much of the plains part of the district as lies in the Bári Duáb is divided by a line transverse to the axis of the Duáb into the *tahsil* of Gurdáspur lying to the north-east, and that of Batálá lying to the south-west. Some leading statistics regarding the district and the several *tahsils* into which it is divided are given in Table No. I on the opposite page. The district contains one town of more than 10,000 souls, viz., Batálá 24,281. The administrative head-quarters are situated at Gurdáspur, some nine miles from the Biás, and about half way between the northern and southern borders of the district. An Assistant Commissioner is stationed at Dalhousie during the hot weather and rains. Gurdáspur stands 26th in order of area, and 6th in order of population among the 32 districts of the province, comprising 1.71 per cent. of the total area, 4.37 per cent. of the total population, and 3.34 per cent. of the urban population of

Chapter I.
Descriptive.
General description.

Town.	N. Latitude.	E. Longitude	Feet above sea level.
Gurdáspur ..	$32^{\circ} 4'$	$75^{\circ} 27'$	1,100*
Batálá ..	$31^{\circ} 49'$	$75^{\circ} 16'$	900*
Shakargarh ..	$32^{\circ} 16'$	$75^{\circ} 12'$	1,000*
Pathánkot ..	$32^{\circ} 17'$	$75^{\circ} 42'$	1,100*
Dalhousie ..	$32^{\circ} 32'$	$76^{\circ} 0'$	6,740

* Approximate.

British territory. The latitude, longitude, and height in feet above the sea of the principal places in the district are shown in the margin.

Chapter I.
Descriptive.

The hills.

Thus the district may be broadly divided into three zones—the hills, the submontane tract, and the plains, the last of which includes the *bāngar* or central plateau, and the lowlands of the Bías and Rávi valleys. Each of these tracts will be separately described.

The hill portion of the district is a narrow tract extending from a line drawn nearly north and south, a few miles to the west of Pathámkot, to the outskirts of the snowy Himalayan range of Chanbá. The sanitarium of Dalhousie, situated on a spur of this lofty range, forms at once the most northern and the highest point of the district. Below it lies an oblong tract bounded on the north-west by the river Rávi and on the south-east by the hill-torrent known as the Chakkí. It is traversed by two parallel ranges, which run across it from south-east to north-west, continuations of the sub-Himalayan hills of the Kangrá district. The greatest height attained by these ranges is about 2,500 feet, but together with the rough and broken valley which separates them, they occupy an area of little less than 100 square miles. The hills in the immediate neighbourhood of Dalhousie are described below in the account of that place.

The submontane tract.

The district beyond the Rávi does not reach up to the mountain range, the Jammú territory stretching into the plains as far as an arbitrary line fixed by the Boundary Commission in 1846, which strikes the right bank of the Rávi at Mádhopur. Immediately below the hills the country is naturally much cut up by mountain torrents. This is especially the case to the west of the Rávi. The country is undulating and picturesque, rejoicing in a comparative abundance of trees, and, though stony, is constantly kept cool and moist by the drainage of the hills, and wears an aspect of freshness very different from the dry monotony of the plains a few miles further west. East of the Rávi, the drainage of the hills that does not find its way naturally into the Chakkí, is collected by several feeders (of which the principal are the Nálúá and the Dágíáná) into the Jínáth *nalla*. This formerly joined the Rávi close by the town of Sujánpur, but has now been dammed back by works in connection with the Bási Duáb Canal, and is conducted into the Chakkí by an artificial channel.

The Chakkí.

The Chakkí rises in the hills not far from Dalhousie, and forms the eastern boundary of the district for some distance, collecting the main portion of the drainage from the low hills already described, and fed also by streamlets from the main Chanbá range. About three miles south of Pathámkot it divides into two branches. One flowing south empties itself into the Bías near Mírthal, the other in former days flowed on westwards, and ultimately joined the Rávi. It has, however, like the Jínáth, been dammed back, and the whole body of water turned into the southern branch, in order to keep it clear of the Bási Duáb Canal, which runs from north to south directly across its former passage. A channel has also been dug through the extremity of a low range of hills on the eastern bank of the Chakkí, in order to relieve the stain upon the dams, which effect the stoppage of the Rávi branch, by drawing off a portion of the water at a somewhat higher point. The place is called Dāngí; it is of considerable interest.

Drainage lines to the west of the Rávi.

West of the Rávi, the principal mountain torrents (beginning from the east) are—

The Puterid.—This runs parallel with the Rávi for about six miles and then falls into it at Chahwarián.

The Masto, which runs almost parallel to the Puterid, and falls into the Rávi two miles below it.

The two branches of the *Jaláid* and two branches of the *Ujh* (the eastern branch of the *Jaláid* being eight miles from the western branch of the *Ujh*), unite about a mile from the Rávi before falling into it. The western and main branch of the *Ujh* form the boundary between *tahsils* Pathánkot and Shakargarh.

The Ben nadi formed by several small streams, which enclose the town of Sukkhu Chak, and which all join about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the northern boundary of the district. This *nadi* passes to the east of Shakargarh, crosses the roads from Gurdáspur to Shakargarh and to Siálkot, and falls into the Rávi almost opposite Derá Nának. Its length, as the crow flies, is about 25 miles. During the cold and hot weather it is almost dry, though there is a small stream of water. Its bed is nearly a mile in breadth.

The Basantar nadi.—This is joined by the Kiran *nadi* about ten miles from the northern boundary of the district, and is fed by numerous hill torrents; it falls into the Rávi a few miles to the west of the Ben. Its length within the district is about 22 miles. The Ben and Basantar are important streams, and carry a large volume of water in the rains. All are much used by the villages for irrigation purposes. The curious feature about all these hill streams is their enormous width in certain places. This renders the construction of good roads an impossibility, for they are constantly changing their course.

The tract immediately beyond the Rávi, in the angle between it and the hills, and belonging to the *tahsil* of Pathánkot, is known as the Chak Andar or Narot. It is thus described by Mr. Cust, Commissioner of the division :—

The Andar or Narot tract.

"This tract derives its name (Andar) from being situated between the Rávi and the less known torrent, the *Ujh*, which emerging from the mountains under the fortress of Jasrotá, joins the Rávi at the now celebrated Trimmo.* Narot is the chief town. The Rávi, on leaving the last range of the Himalayas, sways in her main stream from the east to the west, and the tract round which the waters flow is percolated by torrents of greater or less magnitude which form a reticulation of stream-lets conducted by artificial channels to every village and every field. A similar tract exists at the point where the Chináb leaves the mountains. The soil throughout is moist, and produces magnificent crops, especially of *haldi* (turmeric) and rice. The gifts of nature affect the character of the people, and compel a united action with a view of keeping open a fully developed system of canal irrigation. * * * The soil has passed into the hands of inferior agriculturists, Doghrí, Rájput, and the mode in which the tract is supplied with cultivators is very peculiar. A tribe of hill-men called Praos descend each season from the hills, cultivate the land, and return to their homes with their portion of the produce. The general aspect of the tract is most grateful to the eye."

Of the country beyond the *Ujh*, to the west, the same officer remarks that "it is conspicuous for its fertility and beauty. It is

* It was at Trimmo that mutinous sepoys from Siálkot were intercepted and defeated in 1857.

Chapter I.

Descriptive.

Drainage lines to the west of the Rávi.

Chapter I.—
Descriptive.

The Andar or Narot
tract.

"traversed by several mountain torrents of considerable magnitude, which during the rains impede the transit of travellers across the drainage of the country. Among these are the Basantar, the Beil, the Hodlá, the Karíri and Karíl, and other nameless streams which are known as *chos*. The beds of these streams are often broad and sandy, and are capriciously injurious or beneficial to the adjoining fields." Colonel Harcourt writes:—"The scenery of the whole of this submontane tract, stretching from just below Dalhousie to the foot of the Pír Paujál range, is extremely beautiful. Beyond the extensive and undulating plain dotted with hamlets, groves of trees, and flowing streams, rise in majestic grandeur the vast height of the snow clad Himalayas. Probably no district in the Punjab would offer such facilities to the landscape painter."

The *bāngar* tract.

The *bāngar* or upland tract of the Bāńí Duáb may be said to commence from the point of separation of the two branches of the Chakki. Beyond the now dry bed of the western branch of that stream, the soil bears the appearance of a fresh alluvial deposit. It is underlain by boulders and thickly grown with date palms, of which there are none further south. The stoppage of the Jínáń and Chakki above described, has had a most injurious effect upon the fertility of this portion of the district; for all the water in the Chakki and other streams which was available for irrigation had already been absorbed by channels to which certain villages had prior right by prescription, and those villages whose irrigation was destroyed by the canal defensive works have been unable to obtain irrigation from other sources. To the south of the old bed of the Chakki the soil assumes a firmer appearance, the boulders disappear, and the soil consists of a slightly reddish clay, underlain in places by *kankar*. This is the commencement of the *bāngar*. Its eastern boundary is marked by the high western bank of the Bías, already described in the account of the Amritsar district. From this high bank the plain slopes gradually towards the west. At first the *bāngar* tract is very narrow, but rapidly increases in width until it occupies the whole space between the Ráńí and Bías.

Drainage lines of the
A. *bāngar*.

The surplus-rainfall of the eastern portion of the district, draining off the slope of the high bank which overlooks the Bías, forms three distinct lines of drainage, which run parallel with the main rivers down the Duáb and find their way, one into the Ráńí, the other two into the old bed of the Bías in the Lahore district.

The Kiran.—The first of these is the Kiran, which rises in the swamps of Bahráńpur to the west of Dinanagar, the swamps themselves being fed by the drainage of the country between Bahráńpur and the present line of the Bírí Duáb Canal. The swamps extend from Dinanagar towards the south-west for a distance of about five miles. From thence the Kiran takes its rise in two branches, and runs parallel with the Ráńí till it passes into the Amritsar district, where it finally joins the Ráńí a few miles above the confines of the district of Lahore. The Kiran contains water at all seasons of the year.

The Kasúr nullá.—This rises somewhat further south, about six miles to the south of Gurdáńpur, and running through this district and that of Amritsar, past Batálá and Taran Taran enters the Lahore district, and empties itself into the old bed of the Bías, near Kasúr.

The Pattī nallā.—This rises a few miles still further to the south, and running past the towns of Kādīān and Rangar Nangal, ends, like the Kasūr nallā, in the old bed of the Biās in the district of Lahore, near the town of Pattī.

The Udiāra nallā.—A fourth line of drainage, known as the Udiāra nallā, rises on the confines of this district to the north of Majīthā (in Amritsar), flows across the Amritsar district, and enters the low land of the Rāví about 43 miles south of Lahore.

By these nallās the Bāí Duáb is, as it were, cut up into five minor Duábs, and it was this configuration which, as is shown hereafter, determined the course adopted for the Bāí Duáb Canal and its branches. A curious feature of these minor Duábs is noticed by Lieutenant Dyas, who conducted the original surveys for the Bāí Duáb Canal. Sand is almost invariably to be met with crowning the highest part of each ridge between the drainage lines, and, as in the Main Duáb, the highest land lies close along the Biās or "old Biās," so generally, in the minor Duábs between the lines of drainage, the highest land is to be found, not in the centre, but nearer to the drainage on the Biās side of the ridge. The crowning lines of sand, on the other hand, have a gradual slope on the side towards the Biās, but end abruptly on the side looking towards the Rāví.

The Biās strikes the border of this district at Mithal flowing north-west. At this point it receives the Chakkī, and after flowing west-south-west for about six miles, curves sharply southwards. Its western bank is high and rugged throughout its passage past this district, but the present course of the river bed is at a distance from the high bank, ranging from one to nearly six miles. The widest part is a little to the north of Káhnúwán, where there is an extensive swamp, to which further allusion is made below. At Bhal Ghát, about 12 miles further south, on the Batálá and Hushíárpur road, the stream flows immediately under the high bank. The bet or *khádkar* tract along its banks is composed of good culturable soil, and supports a considerable population. It is much exposed however to inundation from the river—a danger which has been increased by the diversion of the Chakkī already described. A dam has however been erected from Lāí, about five miles below the mouth of the Chakkī, extending from the high bank at that point, about 13 miles southwards along the river bank, by which the flood-water has been stopped back from the country round Káhnúwán, and the evil of excessive inundation mitigated. The cold weather stream has an average depth of about six feet, and is even fordable in places; in the rains its average depth is about 20 feet. The river bed in the upper part of its course is composed of stones and sand, but becomes more mixed with mould lower down. Many islands, some of them of considerable size, are formed in the river bed. There are no bridges on this part of the river. The ferries are all under the charge of the Hushíárpur authorities. The most important are those of Bhal Ghát and Naushahrá, at which the river is crossed by the roads from Batálá and Gurdáspur to Hushíárpur.

The Rāví strikes the boundary of the district in the hills, opposite Basohlí (in Jammu). It forms the boundary of British territory in this direction for about 25 miles, having a general direction

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Drainage lines of the
bāngar.

The Biās.

The Rāví.

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The Rāvi.

towards the south-west. It crosses the boundary of the district in a line due west from Pathānkot, flowing at this point due south; a few miles further it turns to the west, and follows a serpentine course till it passes beyond the confines of the district. The southern bank of the river leaves the hills opposite the town of Shāhpur, but for ten miles further it is high and precipitous; while on the Jannū side, mountains run down nearly to the stream. Below Mādhopur, where are the head-works of the Bārī Duāb Canal, the southern bank, 60 feet high at Mādhopur itself, sinks rapidly, and ranges about ten feet in height throughout the rest of its course. The western bank is generally a little higher. After it leaves the hills, its banks are cultivated. The depth of water varies considerably. During the rainy season it is in parts 20 feet deep. From December to March it is fordable almost everywhere, a large body of water being drawn off for the Bārī Duāb Canal. The bed in the hills is formed of pebbles, which gradually merge into sand and mould. Numerous islands are formed. The current is not at all dangerous to boats, except in its upper course, when heavy floods come on during the rains. As a rule, the Rāvi is not noted for very important changes by alluvion or diluvion. In the *Batālā tahsil* it changed its course about 1868, and set straight on to the town of Derā Nānak. Strenuous efforts were made, with the assistance of Government, in 1869, 1870, 1871, and 1872 to divert its course. The river however was too strong, and in 1870 carried away the *Tāhli Sāhib* shrine, to the north-west of the town, a place considered very sacred by the Sikhs, and also the sacred *shisham* tree under which the Sikh Guru is once said to have taken shelter. The town, however, has been saved for the present. And in fact the river now flows nearly a mile from the town; the embankments put up at much expense having had the effect of entirely diverting the stream northwards, and that too, with such violence that it has since washed away more than one village on the opposite bank. There are no bridges on this river. The ferries and number of boats maintained are noted in Chapter IV, Section B. The Bārī Duāb Canal and the Bādshāhi *nahr* draw their supplies from this river. It is not otherwise used for irrigation. The following are approximate statistics of the area irrigated by percolation and by overflow of the river:—

In Pathānkot <i>tahsil</i>	...	...	...	12,500 acres.
„ Gurdāspur	„	„	„	14,410 „
„ Shākargarh	„	„	„	12,832 „
„ Batālā	„	„	„	4,253 „
Total	...	...	...	44,025 acres.

Swamps or *jhils*.

There are several large and important *jhils* or swampy lakes in this district. The largest of these is the lake already alluded to in the neighbourhood of Kāhnāwān *chambh*. It is above 2,000 feet in width and 9 miles in length, and has a depth varying from 2 to 12 feet. Its present area is 1,971 acres. It lies south-west from Gurdāspur below the high bank of the Bīās, and evidently marks an ancient course of the river. It was a preserve or *shikārgāh* of Mahārāja Sher Singh; and a straight road ran to it from Lahore through Batālā. On an island stood a pavilion, from the roof of which till quite recently, wild fowls circling round in flocks could

generally be shot. During the last 20 years the swamp has increased especially under the high bank, and this is attributed by the inhabitants to percolation from the Bárf Duáb Canal, which here runs as near the edge of the high bank as it safely can. With a view to reclaim the swamp and perhaps to protect the canal, a drain has been dug straight through the *jhil* into the Biás, and a *band* or dam has been constructed from the high bank near the celebrated shrine of Pindori eastwards, with a curve to the south across the Gurdáspur-Hushiárpur road. The drain has drawn off water from the higher parts of the swamp, and already 1,100 acres, chiefly in the neighbourhood of Káhnúwán, have been reclaimed: the pavilion above mentioned now stands high and dry. But the total area under water remains much the same. The dam, when it is not breached by floods, prevents the Biás, adding its quota to the volume of the swamp, but at the same time the land inside the dam is deprived of its alluvial deposit, and the general result of the dam is therefore not considered beneficial by the people.

Rice is the chief production: *khas-khas* also grows in large quantities, and in dry seasons cattle are brought to graze on the *chambh* in large numbers.

The *Magár Modíán jhil* is connected with the Bahrámpur swamps, from which the Kiran takes its rise. It lies about three miles north-west of Gurdáspur. It is 2,000 feet in breadth and five miles long. Its depth in some parts is 25 feet, and it covers an area of 1,333 acres. Its products are the same as those of the Káhnúwán lake.

The *Derah* swamp lies 16 miles south-west of Gurdáspur in the *Batálá tahsil*. It is one mile in length by $\frac{1}{2}$ broad, and ranges from 1 to 7 feet in depth, having a total area of 150 acres. Various measures have been taken or are in progress to drain these *jhils* into the Kiran, and it has even been proposed to straighten the course of the Kiran itself.

Canals have been taken from the Rávi near its exit from the hills by the three Powers who have last ruled the Punjab. The *Bádsháhi nahr* was constructed about the year 1633, under the orders of the Emperor Sháh Jahán, by Ali Mardán Khán, the famous engineer and architect of that reign.* The canal, which now bears this name, is a more remnant of the old one, and irrigates a few villages between Mádhopur and Dínanagar.

The *Hasli*, so called from its lying like a silver streak on the fair bosom of the Duáb, was a work of the Sikhs, and fed the tanks in the sacred city of Amritsar. It crossed the streams running down from the hills above Patháńkot by means of dams made of boulders, liable to damage from every flood and requiring yearly renewal. It then struck southwards and took a course, coinciding in its main direction with that now occupied by the main line of the Bárf Duáb Canal. It has now been incorporated with the latter system, and has been converted into a *rajbahá* or distributary for the greater part of its course. The total length of the Hasli from its head to Lahore was 110 miles, its width varying from fifty to fifteen feet, and its depth from seven to two feet. Its volume at the time of annexation was found

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* The Jamna Canal for the supply of Dehli was the work of the same Ali Mardán Khán.

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The Bári Duáb
Canal.

to be 200 cubic feet per second, but was enhanced by subsequent improvements to 500 cubic feet.

The improvement of the Hasli Canal was among the first projects formed by the Resident, and after the occupation of Lahore in 1846, Colonel Napier, who had three *lakhs* of rupees placed at his disposal for public works, at once turned his attention to this work, and survey operations were at once set on foot. Colonel Napier, in a memorandum drawn up in 1849, thus describes his first intentions with regard to the Hasli:—

“To enlarge the upper part until it is brought fairly out at the head of the Duáb, so that it will contain water for irrigating the whole of the *Mánjha*. To secure this portion by masonry dams, overfalls and regulating bridges and escape-outlets, to enable me to control the collected body of water, and soon after reaching the commanding point where the Duáb begins to spread, to break up the main canal into as many branches as might be practicable, so as to reduce the volume of water, and make it more manageable without masonry works.”

The surveys, interrupted by the out-break of the Multán war, were resumed after the annexation, and resulted, as already stated, in the conclusion that the Hasli Canal must be entirely superseded. A commencement was at once made upon the new works, and any improvements in the existing channel were looked upon as merely temporary expedients. The great difficulty to be encountered in the upper portion of the canal was found in the excessive slope of the country from the hills, the fall being as much as 200 feet in the first 13 miles. At the same time it was found impossible to take the supply from a lower point in the river. The floods of the Rávi are too rapid to allow the construction of a permanent dam across the main stream. It was necessary, therefore, to seek a branch which would give a sufficient supply in the rains, and into which, in the dry season, the whole body of water could be turned. Nowhere along the river bank could a branch answering these requirements be found except the branch already utilized for the Hasli Canal. The minimum discharge of the Rávi being calculated to be 2,752 cubic feet per second, the regulator at the new works was constructed to admit into the canal a supply of 3,000 cubic feet. The head-works are opposite the village of Mádhopur, at a short distance above those of the Hasli; but the channel, instead of running like that of the old canal for nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles under the bank of the river, here 60 feet in height, strikes off southwards almost at once, with a fall of 18 feet in the first mile. It runs almost due south till it reaches a point parallel with Dínanagar, crossing the beds of the Jináh and Chakkí; and crossing and recrossing the Hasli Canal. The Jináh and the Chakkí have been, as already described, diverted by artificial means into that branch of the latter, which flows into the Biás, and the necessity thus avoided of passing their waters across the canal. Opposite Dínanagar, the canal, which has for the last two miles run between high banks and below the level of the plain, emerges upon the surface, and is available for irrigation. This is in the eighteenth mile of its course, and about four miles to the east of Dínanagar. It has been already described how the Bári Duáb is marked off into several minor Duábs, by certain natural lines of drainage, the course

of which has determined the alignment of the canal. A glance at the map will explain this. The branches into which the canal divides are altogether four in number. They are called respectively (beginning from the east) the Sobraon branch, the Kasúr branch, the Main Canal and the Lahore branch. The Kasúr branch strikes off the main line in the thirty-first mile of the canal's course, flowing on nearly due south, while the main branch turns towards the south-west and follows the water-shed to the west of the Kasúr *nallá*. Seven miles further the Kasúr branch sub-divides, one branch following the line of country between the Pattí and Kasúr *nallás*, the other (the Sobraon branch) continuing southwards between the Pattí *nallá* and the Biás. Both these branches eventually end in the old bed of the Biás. The main line continues undivided till in its fifty-fifth mile, a few miles north-west of Majithá, it is left by the Lahore branch. This, crossing the head of the Udiára *nallá*, follows the highest line of country between the Udiára and the Rávi, passes between Lahore and Mián Mír, and ends in the Rávi a few miles below Lahore. The main branch continues on south-west, down the centre of the high land of the Duáb, which, below Lahore, narrows down to a mere strip of country between the Rávi and the old Biás, and eventually joins the Rávi near Changá Mangá at the southern extremity of the Lahore district. A full description of the canal from an administrative and financial point of view will be found in the Provincial Volume, Panjáb Gazetteer.

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The Bari Duáb
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Year.	Tenths of an inch.
1862-63 ...	659
1863-64 ...	451
1864-65 ...	238
1865-66 ...	251

Table No. III shows in tenths of an inch the total rainfall registered at each of the rain gauge stations in the district for each year, from 1866-67 to 1882-83. The fall at head-quarters for the four preceding years is shown in the margin. The distribution of the rainfall throughout the year is shown in Tables Nos. IIIA and IIIB.

Rainfall, temperature, and climate.

The following table gives in a comparative form the Government returns of temperature at Gurdáspur and Dalhousie during the year 1871-72 :—

Temperature, Gurdáspur and Dalhousie.

Temperature in the shade in degrees Fahrenheit.										
Station.	Year	MAY.			JULY.			DECEMBER.		
		Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.
Gardāspur {	1871-72	113·3	60·5	86·85	103·0	71·0	85·5	74·5	32·0	53·8
	1872-73	111·0	57·0	84·18	103·0	71·0	85·5
	1871-72	85·0	44·0	67·8	80·0	50·0	68·04	65·0	31·0	46·96

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Descriptive.
Disease.

Dr. Henderson thus describes the prevailing diseases of the district :—

"Goitre is common in Patháńkot *tahsil*. Disease of the spleen is common everywhere, but said to be worst where there is canal irrigation and most moisture, and is most prevalent in Gurdáspur and Patháńkot *tahsil*, less so in Batálá and Shakargarh, and very bad about Narot. Fevers are very prevalent everywhere in autumn. Stone in the bladder is not very prevalent, but is found to occur in Patháńkot. Excessive irrigation and defective drainage and polluted water-supply from filthy village-tanks are believed to be the cause of most of the sickness in the district."

Tables Nos. XI, XII, XIII, and XLIV give annual and monthly statistics of births and deaths for the district and for its towns during the last five years ; while the birth and death-rates since 1868, so far as available, will be found in Chapter III, Section A, for the general population, and in Chapter VI under the heads of the several large towns of the district. Table No. XII shows the number of insane, blind, deaf-mutes, and lepers as ascertained at the Census of 1881 ; while Table No. XXXVIII shows the working of the dispensaries since 1877.

Geology.

Our knowledge of Indian geology is as yet so general in its nature, and so little has been done in the Panjáb in the way of detailed geological investigation, that it is impossible to discuss the local geology of separate districts. But a sketch of the geology of the province as a whole has been most kindly furnished by Mr. Modlicott, Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, and is published *in extenso* in the Provincial volume of the Gazetteer series, and also as a separate pamphlet.

Wild animals.
Sport.

The water-fowl shooting of the district is excellent, especially upon the Káhnúwán *jhil*. Deer are also plentiful in parts, the best locality being the neighbourhood of Sri-Gobindpur on the Bías in the Batálá *tahsil*. Nilgai are found in the tract between the Bías and Palampur. Rewards are given for the destruction of snakes and dangerous animals. Among the latter, leopards and wolves are not unfrequently killed. The aggregate rewards given in one year (1865) have been as high as Rs. 927. For the five years ending 1882 the amount so paid was Rs. 460, for the destruction of 7 tigers, 7 leopards, 7 wolves, and 2,658 snakes. In 1883 Rs. 172 were paid for the destruction of 1,034 snakes. In the Káhnúwán lake fish are caught and wild-fowl snared by a tribe called Chabheli who live on its banks and prefer these pursuits to agriculture.

Trees.

The district is well wooded with common trees, though only in scattered clumps. There is nothing like forest in any part of it. The indigenous trees are *shisham* (*Dalbergia sisso*), which is found below the hills, *tút* (mulberry), *kákar* (*Acacia arabica*), *bakain* (*Melia sempervirens*), *tun* (*Cedrela toona*), *pápal*, (*Ficus religiosa*), *ám* (mango), *phuláhi* (*Acacia modesta*), (this is plentiful and grows readily), *jáman* (*Prunus padus*), *simbal* (*Bombax heptaphyllum*), *ber* (*Zizyphus jujuba*), *bolr* (banian, *Ficus Indica*). The *khajúr* or date palm is also found in the tract between the old bed of the Chakkí and the Rávi. The fruit trees of the district are noticed in Chapter IV, Section A.

The district is famed for its superb avenues of trees on many lines of road ; probably no district in the Panjáb can show such long

lines of fine trees, which stretch for miles with hardly a break. It is a curious fact that the *alm* tree is hardly to be found in the district. Several attempts have been made to rear it, but for the most part they have been unsuccessful. The *chil* (*Pinus longifolia*) is very common in the Sháhpur Kandí tract, and great efforts are being made to extend the growth of this useful tree. In Dalhousie the *bhan*, hill-oak (*Quercus semicarpifolia*), the deodár (*Abies Smithiana*), and *Picea Webbiana*, with the walnut, horse-chestnut, and hill-elm, are common in the higher parts of the sanitarium. In Gurdáspur *tahsil* there are some fine specimens of the *balain*, the *chirri phul*, the *kachnár* and the hill *siris*. The *babùl* grows very readily everywhere.

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Descriptive.
Trees.

CHAPTER II.

HISTORY.

Chapter II.

History.

Ancient history.

Little or nothing appears to be known regarding the early history of the Gurdáspur district. Its antiquities are discussed by General Cunningham in his *Ancient Geography*, pages 143, 144, and in his *Archæological Survey Reports*, V. 145-152, 153-155; XIV 115-119, 135-136. But no information is available concerning subsequent events in this part of the Punjab till the middle of the 18th century; and even from that date the only connected or complete account of the local history that has been published is that prepared by Mr. Roe in 1876, which is reproduced below; and this refers only to so much of the district as is included in the Sháhpur Kandí tract.

Sikh rule.

In the last hundred years or so there have been three revolutions affecting this tract in common with the Punjab generally: (1), the rise of independent Sikh Chiefs; (2), the centralization effected by Ranjít Singh; (3), the annexation by the British. The population are not Jat by race, nor Sikh by religion. The Sikhs were here either Barons or retainers. It was the death of Adina Beg Khan, A. D. 1758, which made way for their intrusion. That able man, who, had he lived, would probably have done what Ranjít Singh did afterwards, for some ten years inclined to Cabul or Delhi, as suited his ambition. Ahmad Shah Durrání made him Governor of the Jállandhur Duáb, but prince Tímúr, his son, hated him for assisting the Sikhs. He gave the Sikhs a bloody defeat at Makhowál in order, to avert suspicions at Lahore from his own aims, but he secretly abetted their capture of that city. When, however, he found the Sikhs restive, he called in the Mahrattas against them. But his death left him no successor. His influence had been purely personal. And two years afterwards, the Mahrattas having been defeated at Pá nipat, the Sikhs met together at night, burnt the tents of the Lahore Agent, murdered him, and proceeded to partition the country, Batalá and Adinanagar, together with the most of the country between Amritsar and the hills, fell to the Kanhyaiá *misl*. The Bagga family, of the same standard, obtained Sujánpur, whence they expelled the *qánúngos*, who had established a fort of their own. The founder of this family was one Amar Dás, a Mán Jat, *zamindár* of the village of Bagga in Amritsar, who, joining the Kanhyaiá *misl* about the year 1759, over-ran the whole of the northern part of the district, including the towns of Sujánpur, Sukálghar, Dharmkot and Bahrámpur. He died in 1803, and was succeeded by his son Bhág Singh, who again was succeeded in 1808 by his younger brother Budh Singh. In the following year Ranjít Singh defeated Budh Singh, and seized upon all the Bagga territory. A small *jágr* was granted to Budh Singh, and the remainder of the estate granted in *jágr* to Desá Singh, Majithiá, in whose family part of it remained until 1859.

The portion of the district formerly belonging to Kángra, and commonly known as the Sháhpur Kandí tract, was formerly divided into the following *taalluqs*, the names and limits of which, with the exception of the Kauntarpur, have continued in local use down to the present time :—

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. Sháhpur. | 5. Kanntarpur. |
| 2. Paláhi. | 6. Garhotah. |
| 3. Kandí. | 7. Súrajpur. |
| 4. Pathámkot. | 8. Mírrhál. |

The Sháhpur, Paláhi, and Kandí *taalluqs* were originally united and formed part of the territories of the Núrpur Rájahs. This dynasty was established about 700 years ago by Jet Pál, *alias* Rána Bhet, a Táur Rájput from Delhi, who settled at Pathámkot and took possession of all the country at the foot of the hills.

About 230 years ago the capital was removed to Núrpur. The territory continued undivided down to the time of Rájah Jagat Chand, who is mentioned by Mr. Barnes as having, "in the time of, "Sháh Jahán, A. D. 1646, and in the service of that Emperor, conducted "a most difficult but successful enterprise against the Uzbeks of Balkh "and Badakshán at the head of 14,000 Rájputs raised in his own "country."

This Rájah had two sons, the youngest of whom, Baháo Singh, became a Muhammadan, taking the name of Muríd Khán, and obtained a separate grant in his own favour of the Núrpur territory between the Chakki and the Rávi. Over this his family ruled, for four generations, the line of the elder brother continuing to rule in Núrpur.

In *Sambat* 1825, A.D. 1768, Sayad Khán succeeded to the *rāj* established by Baháo Singh. He died in *Sambat* 1838, A.D. 1781, leaving a widow and two sons, minors. The country was now in the state of anarchy which intervened between the break-up of the Mughal Empire and the establishment of the power of Ranjít Singh. Petty Sikh Sardárs were setting up independent principalities all over the country. One of these, Sardár Jai Singh, Kanhaia, had established himself at Batála, and held either himself, or through his lieutenants, all the country in the north of the Bári Duáb. One of these men, Sardár Amr Singh, ruled at Sujánpur, and another, Sardár Tára Singh, at Pathámkot. The widow of Sayad Khán placed herself and her children under the protection of Amr Singh at Sujánpur, and the result was an immediate partition of her dominions. The two Sikhs took the country up to the low hills, Amr Singh annexing the 18 villages near the Rávi forming the Paláhi *taalluq*, and Tára Singh the remaining 26 villages, which constituted the *taalluq* Kandí. The 27 villages beyond the low hills, which formed the Sháhpur *taalluq*, were at once resumed by Pirthí Singh, Rájah of Núrpur, who may be fairly considered their legitimate ruler.

The remaining history of the Sháhpur *taalluqs* is identical with that of the Núrpur dynasty, the fall of which is described at length by Mr. Barnes in paras. 67, 70, 89, 98 of his Settlement Report. Rájá Pirthí Singh was succeeded by his son, Rájá Bír Singh, who fell before Ranjít Singh in A.D. 1815, and whose life was spent in vain endeavours to recover his dominions. After his defeat in 1815 he escaped to Chanbá, but shortly afterwards sought an asylum at

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History.

The Sháhpur Kandí tract, division into the *taalluqs*.

Taalluq Sháhpur.

Núrpur dynasty.

Baháo Singh, *alias* Muríd Khán.

Extinction of his rule.

End of the Núrpur *rāj*.

Chapter II.

History.

End of the Núrpur
ráj.

Ludhiána. He was expelled from there in consequence of his intrigues against the Mahárájá, and soon afterwards he appeared in arms in his own territory. He was speedily crushed by the Sikh commander Sardár Desá Singh, and, flying to Chanbá, was given up by the Rájá to Ranjít Singh, who imprisoned him at Govindgarh for seven years. He was then ransomed by the Chanbá Rájá, and took up his residence at the shrine of Damtál. He lived here till the war between the Sikhs and the English broke out in 1845, when he again raised his former subjects, and laid siege to Núrpur. He died before the walls of the fort, but not before the campaign had been decided in favour of the British, to whom the Núrpur Principality passed as a part of the Sikh territory then ceded. *Jáglrs* were given to the members of the former royal family.

Insurrection by Rám
Singh.

Núrpur, including Sháhpur, has ever since formed part of British territory, but two unsuccessful attempts were made to recover it for its former masters by Rám Singh, son of the late Rájá's *vazír*. In August 1848 he made a sudden inroad from the Jammú hills, and seized the fort at Sháhpur. He was quickly driven out of it, and fled to the Sikh camp at Basohli. In January 1849 he obtained two Sikh regiments from Rájá Sher Singh, and again crossing the Rávi, established himself in a strong position in the Dullá Dhár hills. He was driven out of this, and eventually captured and sent as a prisoner to Singhapur. A monument, erected to the memory of two British Officers who were killed in this affair, can be seen from the Shahpur-Dalhousie road standing on the summit of a hill.

Taallugá Paláhi.

It has already been explained how the 18 villages of this *taallugá* were annexed by Amr Singh to his petty independency at Sujánpur. This man was formerly in the service of Sardár Jai Singh, of Batálá, and was by him made *lambardár* and quasi-lieutenant at Dharmkot. On the break-up of the Mughal Empire, Ajáib Rái, the *qánúngo*, had established himself at Sujánpur and Patháinkot. From the former place he was expelled by Amr Singh, who set up his own rule there, and, as already stated, annexed the 18 Paláhi villages in *Sambat* 1838, A.D. 1781. He was succeeded by his son Budh Singh, who, in *Sambat* 1871, A.D. 1814, had to surrender his independence to Ranjít Singh and accept a service *jágír*.

Taallugá Kandí.

This has no separate history; as soon as it ceased to form part of Núrpur, it was incorporated with *taallugá* Patháinkot and shared its fate.

Taallugá Patháinkot.

Ajáib Rái, the *qánúngo*, was supplanted by Sardár Nand Singh, Bhangí, in *Sambat* 1818, A.D. 1761. Nand Singh died in *Sambat* 1832, A.D. 1775, leaving no sons. His widow invited Tárá Singh son of Sardár Mutsaddá Singh, of Fntahgarh, Batálá, to come and marry her daughter and succeed her husband. He came, and immediately put both mother and daughter to death, and took the whole of Nand Singh's possession. Six years afterwards he annexed the 26 villages of the Kandí *taallugá*. He remained independent down to *Sambat* 1864, A.D. 1807, when he had to yield his possessions to Ranjít Singh and accept a *jágír*. Patháinkot henceforth formed part of the Sikh territory, and as such passed under English rule. The three preceding *taallugás* formed part of the Núrpur territory, and lay in compact blocks, and had distinctive features of their own. The

remaining *taalluqās* are of a different character; they are composed of the villages lying between the Chakkī and Bías, very few of which ever belonged to Núrpur; and their only distinctive features are that they were held by different *sardárs*. It will be sufficient to state very briefly how they were held during the short period of their independence, and when they fell into the hands of Ranjít Singh.

Sardár Desá Singh was a relation of Tára Singh of Patháñkot and Jai Singh, of Batálá. With their assistance he made himself master of the 45 villages of the Kauntarpur, Míthal, Garotah, and Súrajpur *ilagās*. After the war between Sansár Chand, of Kángará, and Rání Sada Kaur, wife of Gurbaksh Singh and mother-in-law of Ranjít Singh, in which the Rání was utterly defeated, she imagined that the Katoch invasion had been caused by Togh Singh, who had succeeded his father Desá Singh. With the assistance of Jai Singh, she therefore, in *Sambat* 1832, took possession of the whole country, leaving to Togh Singh only a *jágír* of the six villages of Kauntarpur, Khadawán, Bhatwán, Chak Nangl, Siml, and Papíal. These were continued to his son Sher Singh. On his refusing service under Mahárájá Sher Singh, Khadawán was resumed, and some villages near Batálá given in exchange. The *jágír* was continued to Bibí Rúpán; on her death the British Government resumed all but Kauntarpur, which was continued for the lives of Bhág Singh and Budh Singh, the sons, and Nihál Singh, the grandson of Sher Singh. Nihál Singh is still alive; Bhág Singh and Budh Singh rendered good service to Government, and their shares were consequently continued to their children for life.

This formed a part of the old Kauntarpur circle held by Desá Singh. When he was dispossessed in *Sambat* 1832 by Sardár Jai Singh and the Rání, this *taalluqá* was given to her husband Gurbaksh Singh. The Rání was taken prisoner in *Sambat* 1870 by Sher Singh, and the tract passed into his possession. On Sher Singh's death in *Sambat* 1893 it was made over to Hírá Singh.

Like Garotah, Míthal formed a part of Kauntarpur, when it was taken by the Rání in *Sambat* 1832, and was given to her relatives, the sons of Bhág Singh. In *Sambat* 1864 it came into the possession of Ranjít Singh, and was managed on behalf of the Prince Sher Singh by Lála Jiwan Mal. When in *Sambat* 1869 the prince's *jágírs* were transferred to Káhnúwán, this tract was given to Kishn Singh, *wazír* of the Guler Rájá, as a reward for services rendered in the Kángará campaign. It was resumed on annexation, and other villages given in exchange.

The four villages forming the Súrajpur *taalluqá* always belonged to Núrpur, and were absorbed by Ranjít Singh with the rest of that territory.

Núrpur fell in A.D. 1815, and the petty Sikh chief had been swallowed up before. The whole of the territory was brought under the general Sikh system of administration. Lála Sukh Díal ruled from A.D. 1815 to 1818; Motí Ram from 1818 to 1819; Gorú Wazír Lahori, from 1819 to 1821. Kapúr Singh succeeded, but was speedily removed, and the administration then passed into the hands of Sardár Desá Singh of Majithiá, who, with his son Lehná Singh, held it until it passed to the English. Their official title was that of *násim*;

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Taalluqa Patháñkot.

Taalluqa Kauntarpur

Taalluqa Garotah,

Taalluqa Míthal.

Taalluqa Súrajpur.

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administration.

their duties, and the manner in which they were performed, are described at length by Mr. Barnes in para. 325 and following of his report. The actual administration was carried on by the *kārdārs*, the nominees of the *nāzim*, one of whom was appointed for each *pargana*. Mr. Barnes sums up the character of the *kārdārs* generally by saying that "the problem of his life was to maintain cultivation "at the highest possible level, and at the same time to keep the "cultivator at the lowest point of depression." It is needless to enquire how he strove to solve this problem.

Subordinate
administration.

The *nāzims* and *kārdārs* were merely the official nominees of the Government of the day. Nominally at least they received regular salaries, though their main income depended on what they could extort from the people. Under these Government officials were another class of men, hereditary representatives of the people, who were expected by the Government to perform certain duties, and who were summarily deprived of their position if they failed to do so. These were the *qānūngos*, the *chaudhris*, the *kotwāls*, and the village headmen.

The *qānūngos*.

The *qānūngo* was a registrar appointed under the Emperors, one for each *taalluqā*, more for the sake of a general uniformity with the Mughal system than because they were really required. "I doubt," says Mr. Barnes, "if their duties were ever more than nominal. These functions have long since fallen into disuse, and, as their services were not required, they have gradually lost their privileges and emoluments, and retain nothing but the name." It is needless to add that under the English system the *qānūngo* has always been simply an official.

Chaudhris.

Mr. Barnes says:—

"The *chaudhris* are another class of agricultural officers raised by the Mughals. These functionaries are found only in those districts which were reserved as imperial demesnes. The extent of their jurisdiction seldom comprised more than eight or ten villages, and in every *taalluqā* there were several *chaudhris*. The duties were chiefly fiscal. They were expected to encourage cultivation, replace absconders, and provide generally for the security of the Government revenue. They were also entrusted with police powers, and were responsible for the arrest of criminals and prevention of crime. Their emoluments were usually 2 per cent. on the gross produce, and sometimes the Government conferred a small *jāgir*."

Mr. Barnes goes on to say that they were introduced into these parts more for the sake of uniformity than anything else; that in the whole of *Kāngra pargana* only two could be found at the time of the Regular Settlement who retained any part of their ancient privileges. They had, nearly all of them, sunk down into mere village headmen, and in many cases they merely retained the name. The *chaudhris* of Indaurā in Nārpur had, however, owing to their Katoeh origin, retained both their influence and their privileges. They rendered good service in the disturbances of 1848-49, and wherever Mr. Barnes found them in possession of any rights he confirmed them in them.

Kotwāls.

Somewhat similar was the location of the *kotwāls*, of whom Mr. Barnes says:—"In the old principality of Nārpur there is a grade "of hereditary officers, a post of the old Hindū revenue system, called "*kotwāls*. The office is of very ancient origin, and partly from its "antiquity, and partly from its better adaptation to local wants, the

"duties and privileges continue unimpaired to this day. The *kotwāl* is the agricultural chief of a circle of villages, grouped together from physical analogy, and called *kotwāls*. In our maps and records these jurisdictions are called *taallūgas*. The duties of a *kotwāl* were not only fiscal and criminal, but also military. In case of emergency he was required to repair at the head of all the fighting men in the *taallūga* to the scene of danger. The people, if they wanted a pleader, deputed—the *kotwāl*. * * * * * His influence was

unbounded, and in a political crisis the people would watch his proceedings and submit their judgment to his. Whatever course he took they would be sure to follow. * * * * *

These functionaries are remunerated in land free of rent, and whenever I found them I maintained their offices and emoluments entire."

The following memoranda with regard to the Sikh estates in the district are quoted, with verbal alterations, from the Settlement Report, by Mr. Davies :—

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Sujānpur.—Sardār Amar Singh Baggā, of Dharmkot, took this *taallūga* from the *gāningos* of Sujānpur. Mahārājā Ranjīt Singh confiscated the country of the Sardār in 1808. It has since been *khālsa*.

Gharotā.—Formed part of Sardār Jai Singh Kanhaiyā's possessions. Mahārājā Ranjīt Singh took this tract of land from Māi Sadakour, (his-mother-in-law), widow of Sardār Gur Baksh Singh, son of Jai Singh, in 1821, and gave it in service *jāgīr* together with the *taallūgas* of Talipur, Kāhnūwān and Kot Santokh Rāi, &c., to Prince Sher Singh, who held it until his death, when it escheated to the Lahore Darbār in 1843.

Targarh.—Held in feudal *jāgīr* by the Veglia Sardārs, Jowāhir Singh, &c., under the Kanhaiyā Sardārs; a portion of it is still held by the Veglia family.

Tūrāgarh.—Acquired and held as the preceding number. The Mahārājā seized this in 1813.

Sukālgarh.—Formed part of the possessions of the Baggā Sardārs, as No. 1. Mahārājā Ranjīt Singh gave it in *jāgīr* to Sardār Desā Singh Majithiā on its acquisition in 1808. Subsequent to the completion of Mr. Davies' Settlement Report, it reverted to Government on the death of Sardār Lehnā Singh Majithiā, son of Desā Singh.

Parmānand.—As the preceding No. 5; the Sardār gave this up in 1847 when he left the Punjab.

Adālūtgarh.—Formed part of the Kanhaiyā estate under the Mahārājā; it was held in *jāgīr* by Mīān Sobhā Singh of Jammā, and escheated to the Mahārājā on his death in 1830.

Villages of tahsil Pathānkot formerly attached to the Kāngrā district :—

I.—Mīrthāl, 17 villages—fell to the Kanhaiyā *misl* in 1759, from which, in 1812, it was wrested by Ranjīt Singh.

II.—Garhotā, 7 villages—as above—was annexed by Ranjīt Singh in 1803.

III.—Nangal Bhūr, 20 villages—as above.

IV.—Phulāi, 21 villages, belonged to the Baggā Sardārs, from whom it was wrested by Ranjīt Singh in 1813.

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V.—Pathankot—19 villages—belonged to the Baggā Sardārs until 1807, when it fell by marriage portion to the Kanhaiyā misl. Ranjit Singh in 1808 added it to his dominions.

Tahsil Gurdāspur.

Awānkh.—Same as No. 1, Sujānpur.

Jundī Chauntrā.—Part of the Kanhaiyā estate; afterwards held in *jāgīr* by Sardār Guidat Singh, Kaleka; escheated to Government in 1846.

Biānpur.—Formed part of the estate of the Kanhaiyā Sardārs; first in *jāgīr* to the widow of Nidhān Singh Kanhaiyā, and latterly in *jāgīr* to Rājā Dhiān Singh; escheated to the Darbār in 1844.

Balbehāli.—Same as No. 9.

Durāngla.—Formed part of the Kanhaiyā estate; granted by Mahārājā Ranjit Singh in *jāgīr* to the Sindhānwālā Sardārs. Now with Government.

Bahrāmpur.—Ditto ditto.

Tilipur.—As No. 2.

Kālnāurān.—As No. 2.

Ghumman.—Formed part of the possessions of the Ramgarhiā Sardārs, from whom it was seized by Mahārājā Ranjit Singh in 1816; afterwards made over in *jāgīr* to Nau Nihāl Singh; escheated to Government on his death.

Kot Santokh Rae.—As No. 2, Gharotā.

Joian.—*Jāgīr* of Sardār Lehnā Singh; has now escheated to Government.

Adīndnagar.—Founded as a cantonment by Adīna Beg, Governor of the Punjab under Ahmad Shah Abdālī; he died in 1751 A.D.; afterwards formed part of the Baggā Sardārs' estate.

Gurdāspur.—Formed part of the Kanhaiyā estate; the village of Gurdāspur was held in charitable grant by the Brahmin priests of Gurdāspur, who still retain a portion of it.

Jhabkara.—Formed part of the Kanhaiyā estate; afterwards granted in 1816 by Mahārājā Ranjit Singh to the Sodhis of Jhabkara, who still hold it in *jāgīr*.

Khundā.—Formed part of the Kanhaiyā estate, granted in *jāgīr* to the Khunda Sardārs, Jaimal Singh, &c., who still hold it.

Kalānaur.—This *taalluqā* derives its name from the famous town of Kalānaur, where Akbar ascended the throne; formed part of the Kanhaiyā estate, now in *jāgīr* to Rājā Dinanāth, granted in 1847 A. D.; was also in *jāgīr* to Prince Kharrak Singh.

Riārki.—Formed part of the estate of the Rāmgarhiā Sardārs; taken by Ranjit Singh in 1816 on the death of Sardār Jodh Singh.

Kādīān.—Formed part of the estate of the Rāmgarhiā Sardārs; afterwards held in *jāgīr* by Sher Singh; escheated on his death.

Batālā.—Formed part of the Kanhaiyā estate, as No. 2, Gharotā
Fattehgarh.—Formed part of the Kanhaiyā estate, was then in *jāgīr* to Prince Kharrak Singh; escheated to Government on his death.

Chitaurgarh.—As above.

Kotli Surat Malki.—Formed part of the estate of Sardār Jusālā Singh Padhāniā; on his death in 1837 escheated to the Mahārājā's Government; afterwards in *jāgīr* to Rājā Suchet Singh, and reverted on his death.

Shāhpur.—Formed part of the Kanhaiyā estate, as No. 2 ; was held in *jāgīr* by Kāugra Sardārs.

Deh.—Formed part of the Kanhaiyā estate, formerly held by Charat Singh Ramlhāva. The Sudhanwālās got it from the Mīhīrājī ; afterwards in *jāgīr* to Vir Singh Jallewāsīā ; reverted to Government 1848.

Dharmkot Bagga.—The seat of the Bagga Sardārs, as No. 1 ; lapsed to Government in 1847.

Bhāgowāl.—As No. 32 ; afterwards granted to Sardār Desā Singh by the Mahārājā in 1808 ; then in *jāgīr* to Sardār Golāb Singh, of Bhāgowāl, as a sub-grant from Lohuā Singh ; lapsed to Government, 1845, on Lohuā Singh's death.

Rangar Nangal.—Possession of the Rangar Nangaliā Sardārs ; Karm Singh was the original Sardār. The Rangar Nangal Sardārs rebelled in 1848, when it was confiscated. Rangar Nangal itself is now in *jāgīr* to Sardār Mangal Singh Rāmgarhiā, as a recent grant made to him by the Darbār.

Khokowāl.—Formed part of the Rāmgarhiā *ilāqa* ; taken by Mahārājā Ranjīt Singh in 1816.

Sri-Gobindpur.—Formed part of the estate of the Rāmgarhiā Sardārs ; taken by the Mahārājā from them in 1816.

Takail Shakargarh.

Ghamraula.—This *talluqā* formed part of the dominions of Rājā Ranjīt Deo of Jammū ; in 1783 it was annexed by the Kanhaiyā family, in whose possession it remained till 1802, when it was seized by Ranjīt Singh.

Atulgarh comprised 41 villages ; belonged originally to Rājā Ranjīt Deo of Jammū, from whom it was seized by Sardār Gurbakhsh Singh, Kanhaiyā of Dode, in 1783 A. D. ; in 1797 A. D. it was seized by Ranjīt Singh on the death of the Sardār.

Tualluqā Harā comprised 16 villages ; belonged to the Kanhaiyā family, from whom it was wrested by Ranjīt Singh in 1794.

Tualluqā Morī (Bharr) comprised 22 villages ; belonged to Rājā Ranjīt Deo of Jammū ; was seized by Sardār Gurbakhsh Singh in 1773, and eventually by Rājā Ranjīt Singh in 1799.

Tualluqā Khānowāl, 33 villages, belonged to Rājā Ranjīt Deo of Jammū, from whom it was seized in 1780 by Sardār Gurbakhsh Singh, Kanhaiyā of Dode, a few years subsequent to whose death it fell to Ranjīt Singh, 1800.

Dūdū Chak, 32 villages, belonged to Rājā Ranjīt Deo of Jammū ; in 1760 it was taken by the Kanhaiyā Sardārs, and from them by Ranjīt Singh in 1795.

Chhamāl, 11 villages, belonged to the Jammū Sardārs, from whom it was taken by the Kanhaiyā Sardārs, and eventually by Ranjīt Singh in 1812 A. D.

Suku, 25 villages, belonged to the Rājā of Jasrotā until 1810, when it was taken by the Kanhaiyā Sardārs, and in 1813 by Ranjīt Singh.

Ikhlaspur, 22 villages, belonged to the Jammū Rājās, from whom it was taken in 1756 by the Rājā of Jasrotā ; in 1771 it fell to the Kanhaiyā Sardārs, and in 1801 it was seized by Ranjīt Singh.

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Baherían, 11 villages, belonged to Jammú; was taken by the Jasrotá Rájá in 1749 A.D., by the Kanhaiyá Sardárs in 1764, and by Ranjít Singh in 1794.

Shakargarkh, 35 villages, belonged to the Jammú Rájás, from whom wrested in 1761 by the Kanhaiyá Sardárs. In 1795 A.D. Ranjít Singh seized the *taalluqá*.

Masrúr, 32 villages, belonged to the Jasrotá Rájás, from whom it was taken in 1811 by the Kanhaiyá Sardárs; in 1813 annexed by Ranjít Singh.

Manga, 20 villages, belonged to the Jammú Rájás; in 1769 the Kanhaiyá Sardárs took it, and in 1804 Ranjít Singh annexed it.

Bura Dalla, 49 villages, belonged to the Jammú Rájás; in 1778 the Kanhaiyá Sardárs took it; in 1821 Ranjít Singh annexed it.

Fatehpur, 7 villages, as above; taken by Ranjít Singh in 1811.

Thakrián, 7 villages as above; annexed by Ranjít Singh in 1802.

Melú Selú, five villages as above; annexed by Ranjít Singh in 1805.

Ghurála, 13 villages as above; annexed by Ranjít Singh in 1817.

Sahári, 18 villages, belonged originally to the Jammú Rájás, from whom wrested in 1768 by the Doile Sardárs; in 1802 was annexed by Ranjít Singh.

Buláki, 29 villages, belonged to the Bhangí Sardárs until 1746, when the Kanhaiyá Sardárs obtained possession; in 1791 it was annexed by Ranjít Singh.

Dode, 34 villages, belonged to the Jammú Sardárs, from whom it was wrested in 1751 by the Dode Sardárs; in 1786 it was annexed by Ranjít Singh.

Kot Nainá, 54 villages, belonged to the Jammú Rájás, and was taken by the Kanhaiyá Sardárs in 1754, and eventually by Ranjít Singh in 1788.

Bhikkhú Chak, 14 villages, belonged originally to the Jammú Sardárs; in 1780 the Kanhaiyá Sardárs obtained possession; in 1805 it fell to Ranjít Singh.

Jalálá, 7 villages as above; fell to Ranjít Singh in 1804.

Chak Andar.

Taalluqá Narot, 65 villages, belonged to the Jammú Rájás. After the Imperial *subadár* had withdrawn, Adíná Beg, the founder of Dinanagar, was deputy for this tract. In 1769 the Kanhaiyá Sardárs took the *taalluqá* which they held till 1797, when it was annexed by Ranjít Singh.

Kattúr, 18 villages as above; in 1785 it fell to Ranjít Singh.

British rule.

The district did not take its present form until 1862. The extreme northeru portion (the Bári Duáb, including the hilly tract now belonging to this district, except Dalhousie), and Pathámkot, together with 83 villages in the plains, were ceded to the British in 1846 together with the Jalandhar Duáb. They were attached to Kangrá, and as part of that district, were brought under settlement by Mr. Barnes. In 1849, however, when the Bári Duáb was annexed, it was thought advisable to transfer the town of Pathámkot, and its strip of plain villages, to the adjoining district in

the plains. At first the upper portion of the Bári Duáb was formed into a district having its head-quarters at Batálá, and composed of the two *tahsils* or *parganahs* of Batálá and Adinanagar or Dīnanagar, to the latter of which was added the territory transferred from Kángra. In 1855, the trans-Rávi *parganáh* of Shakargarh was added to the district, and shortly afterwards the internal arrangement of the district was modified by the creation of a new *tahsil* having its head-quarters at Patháankot. It included the northern portion of the Bári Duáb and the trans-Rávi *parganáh* of Narot. At the same time the head-quarters of the district were transferred to Gurdáspur. The district was then formed as follows :—

Tahsil Patháankot in the north-east.

" Shakargarh—trans-Rávi except Narot.

" Gurdáspur—the central portion of the Bári Duáb.

" Batálá—the southern do. do.

In August 1861, the hills upon which lies the Dalhousie sanitarium, having been before acquired from the Chānbá State, were transferred from the Kángra to the Gurdáspur district; and in the following year this transfer was supplemented by the further transfer to the district of the strip of hill country already described as lying between the Rávi and Chakkí and intervening between Dalhousie and the plains. In April 1867, the Batálá *tahsil* was transferred to Amritsar, but was re-transferred to Gurdáspur on 1st April 1869.

The following account of the events of 1857 is taken from the Punjab Mutiny Report. One of the first precautions adopted here by the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Naesmyth, was to send his Rs. 7,00,000 of treasure into the fort of Govindgarh at Amritsar. It was put under a guard of the 2nd Irregular Cavalry, and run through the 44 miles on the night of the 20th May by relays of *dhylis*, or light two-bullock carts. On the 3rd June, a feeling of still greater security was created in the station by the dismissal of the detachment of the 59th Native Infantry to join its head-quarters at Amritsar. Its place over the treasury was taken by a party of the police battalion, from which corps also guards had been furnished to the houses of all European residents until the 59th left. The jail was carefully watched, and interviews between the prisoners and any of their friends forbidden, lest any design to break jail should be formed. There was an extraordinary number of Hindustánis in this district, mostly employed on the works of the Bári Duáb Canal, which has its head-quarters at Mádhopur. This public enterprise had not hitherto attracted natives of the Punjab in the proportion that might have been expected. Many of the native clerks, contractors, and workmen were natives of Hindustán. As such, it was needful to watch them closely, and to resort to espionage that any projected disturbance might be stifled at once. Two civil officers, Hindustánis of some rank in the Government service, fell under such serious suspicion that they were removed to other places, and ulterior measures against them were at one time contemplated. It was impossible to guard the river thoroughly here, as it was frequently fordable, and owing to its proximity to the mountains, and consequent liability to sudden freshets, no dependence could be placed on it as a barrier. However, all stray beams and

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available; while most of the other Tables appended to this work give comparative figures for the last few years. In the case of Table No. II it is probable that the figures are not always strictly comparable, their basis not being the same in all cases from one period to another. But the figures may be accepted as showing in general terms the nature and extent of the advance made.

CHAPTER III.

THE PEOPLE.

SECTION A.—STATISTICAL.

Table No. V gives separate statistics for each *tahsil* and for the whole district, of the distribution of population over towns and villages, over area, and among houses and families, while the number of houses in each town is shown in Table No. XLIII. The statistics for the district as a whole give the following figures. Further information will be found in Chapter II of the Census Report of 1881 :—

Percentage of total population who live in villages	Persons	90 12
	Males	90 35
	Females	89 85
Average rural population per village		329
Average total population per village and town		363
Number of villages per 100 square miles		125
Average distance from village to village, in miles		0 93
Density of population per square mile of	Total area	Total population 452
		Rural population 407
	Cultivated area	Total population 616
		Rural population 555
	Culturable area	Total population 558
		Rural population 503
Number of resident families per occupied house	Villages	1 69
	Towns	1 47
Number of persons per occupied house	Villages	7 70
	Towns	5 50
Number of persons per resident family	Villages	4 55
	Towns	3 74

Chapter III, A.
Statistical.
Distribution of
population.

Table No. VI shows the principal districts and states with which the district has exchanged population, the number of migrants in each direction, and the distribution of immigrants by *tahsils*. Further details will be found in Table No. XI and in supplementary Tables C to H of the Census Report for 1881, while the whole subject is discussed at length in Part II of Chapter III of the same report. The total gain and loss to the district by migration is shown in the margin. The total number of residents born out of the district is 83,232, of whom 31,528 are males and 51,704 females. The number of people born in the district and living in other parts of the Punjab is 106,681,

Migration and birth-
place of population.

Proportion per mille of total population		
	Gain	Loss
Persons	101	129
Males	71	101
Females	137	164

of whom 41,798 are males and 61,883 females. The figures below show the general distribution of the population by birth-place :—

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Statistical.

Migration and birth-
place of population.

BORN IN	PROPORTION PER MILE OF RESIDENT POPULATION.								
	RURAL POPULATION.			URBAN POPULATION.			TOTAL POPULATION.		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
The District	897	872	885	818	727	818	829	863	899
The Province	941	910	976	919	833	923	976	963	973
India	1,000	1,030	1,000	1,030	1,030	1,000	1,000	1,030	1,030
Asia	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,030	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

The following remarks on the migration to and from Gurdáspur are taken from the Census Report :—

"Gurdáspur is another of the very densely populated districts; and the pressure is still greater than the figures would show, owing to the inclusion of a considerable area of hill. The culturable area being scanty, an unusually large proportion of its population exists otherwise than by agriculture, and responds readily to any special demand for labour, such as existed in Rāwalpindi and Jehlam at the time of the Census. The only districts it takes from are Hoshiarpur, and to a much less extent Jalandhar and Sialkot, all three of which have a population more dense than its own; while it sends surplus population in enormous numbers to the rapidly developing district of Lahore, and in smaller numbers to every other district in the neighbourhood, the excess of emigration over immigration increasing generally as the density of population of the receiving district is smaller. Emigration on the whole exceeds immigration by 25 per cent.—a figure which would be raised to 60 per cent. were the famine-stricken fugitives from Kashmir deducted. It is noticeable in the case of the neighbouring districts how much of both emigration and immigration is reciprocal, but more especially of the latter."

Increase and
decrease of popula-
tion.

	Census	Persons	Males	Females	Density per square mile
Actuals	1855				470
	1868	875,123	601,247	454,397	470
	1881	823,635	445,798	472,437	452
Percentages	1855 on 1855				105
	1881 on 1868	95.00	83.94	93.31	92

whole; but the density of population as then ascertained probably did not differ much over the two areas. Of that portion of the district as composed in 1868, which also belonged to it in 1855 (including 1,880 villages), the population may be contrasted as shown in the margin.

Year.	Population
1855 ..	572,145
1868 ..	655,362

These figures show an increase in the interval between the two enumerations of 83,016, or 12.06 per cent. upon the population in 1855. The Deputy Commissioner in his report upon the Census of 1868 is inclined to believe that this increase is apparent rather than real, and attributable in a great measure to the superior correctness

The figures in the margin show the population of the district as it stood at the three enumerations of 1855, 1868, and 1881. Unfortunately the boundaries of the district have changed so much since the Census of 1855 that it is impossible to compare the figures for that year for the district as a

of the enumeration effected at the time of the later Census. It is not, however, in any degree out of proportion with the increase shown in other districts similarly situated, and there appears to be no reason for supposing that in this district, more than others, the returns of 1855 are defective. The enumeration effected in 1868 was believed by the Deputy-Commissioner to be as correct as could possibly be expected. An increase in the population is attested by a considerable extension of cultivation. Upon this point the Deputy Commissioner, in the report already alluded to writes as follows:—

"This has always been one of the best cultivated districts in the Punjab. At the last Census, 68 per cent. of the whole area was under tillage, yet the increase of population, combined with the stimulus to cultivation given by rising prices and increased facilities for irrigation, yielded by the opening of the Bīrī Duāb Canal, have led to no less than 23,000 out of the 74,000 acres then still available for tillage being reclaimed, as also to nearly 15,000 acres of land classed at the time of the Census as "barren." So that now 72 per cent. of the whole area is cultivated."

It will be seen that the annual decrease of population per 10,000

Years.	Persons	Males	Females
1881	823,7	445,9	377,8
1882	817,7	441,8	375,9
1883	811,7	437,3	374,4
1884	805,8	433,0	372,8
1885	799,0	430,0	369,0
1886	794,0	428,1	365,9
1887	788,2	423,3	364,9
1888	782,5	418,5	364,0
1889	777,7	414,8	362,9
1890	771,1	411,1	360,0
1891	765,4	407,4	358,0

since 1868 has been 90 for males, 53 for females, and 73 for persons, at which rate the male population would be halved in 76·8 years, the female in 130·7 years, and the total population in 94·5 years. Supposing the same rate of decrease to hold good for the next ten years, the population for each year would be, in hundreds, as shown in the margin

Nor is it improbable that the rate of decrease will be sustained as the district is over-populated, the exceptional immigration from Kashmir caused by the late famine will, perhaps, never recur, while the extension of canal irrigation in the Punjab plains will almost certainly open up a field for the surplus population of the submontane tracts. The decrease in urban population since 1868 has been greater even than that in rural population, the numbers living in 1881 for every 100 living in 1868 being 89 for urban and 91 for total population. The populations of individual towns at the respective enumerations are shown under their several headings in Chapter VI.

Tahsil	Total population.		Percentage of population of 1881 on that of 1868.
	1868.	1881.	
Gurdaspur	245,193	208,223	85
Batala	250,542	255,131	102
Pithankot with Dalhousie	163,493	140,825	86
Shakargarh	217,774	219,511	89
Total District*	876,902	823,690	91

* These figures do not agree with the published figures of the Census Report of 1881 for the whole district. They are taken from the registers in the District Office, and are the best figures now available.

Within the district the increase or decrease of population since 1868 for the various tahsils is shown in the margin. On this subject the Deputy Commissioner wrote as follows in his report on the District Census of 1881:—

Chapter III, A,

Statistical.

Increase and decrease of population.

follows in his report on the District Census of 1881:—

Chapter III, A.

Statistical.

Increase and decrease of population.

"The reasons for this large total decrease, so far as they can be traced, seem to be the following":—

- (1) Failure of crops during 1875-76-77, leading to emigration in search of food and employment.
- (2) Sickness, especially fever attendant on scarcity.
- (3) Demand for labour and carriage in connection with the Afghan war, and construction of frontier railways during 1879-80.

"If we exclude Batala from the present figures, we find that the other three *tahsils* have lost about 13 per cent. of their former population. In 1868 Batala city contained 27,280 souls, its population is now 24,281. Whatever increase therefore has taken place in the *tahsil* has taken place in the villages. The only explanation that can be offered is that the villagers who left their homes during times of scarcity returned in larger numbers to this than to the other *tahsils*. The reason for this is not known. Whilst emigration appears to have taken place and numbers are also temporarily absent, immigration seems to have been comparatively rare. The neighbouring districts of Amritsar and Sialkot and the Jammu State have contributed chiefly to the totals of those natives of other districts who were found in Gurdaspur on the Census night. A number of these were probably passing travellers or traders."

Births and deaths.

Table No. XI shows the total number of births and deaths registered in the district for the five years, from 1877 to 1881, and the births for 1880 and 1881,—the only two years during which births have been recorded in rural districts. The distribution of the total deaths and of the deaths from fever for these five years over the twelve months of the year is shown in Tables Nos. XIA and XIB. The annual birth-rates per mille, calculated on the population of 1868, were as shown in the margin.

The figures below show the annual death-rates per mille since 1863, calculated on the population of that year:—

	1863	1867	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	Average
Males	22	31	30	23	29	24	17	41	35	22	20	36	27	27	28
Females	21	38	25	22	30	22	17	44	36	21	20	24	23	31	29
Persons	22	34	27	22	29	23	17	42	35	21	20	30	25	29	28

The registration is still imperfect, though it is yearly improving; but the figures always fall short of the facts, and the fluctuations probably correspond, allowing for a regular increase due to improved registration, fairly closely with the actual fluctuations in the births and deaths. The historical retrospect which forms the first part of Chapter III of the Census Report of 1881, and especially the annual chronicle from 1849 to 1881, which will be found at page 56 of that report, throws some light on the fluctuations. Such further details as to birth and death rates in individual towns as are available will

* Mr. Gardiner in a recent note says:—

"The heavy rains of recent years have proved disastrous to many parts of the Gurdaspur *tahsil*: they washed the good soil out of the higher-lying lands, leaving them little better than sand-hills, while they filled the low lying lands and increased the swamps in every direction.

"The action of the Birl Duab Canal has also been anything but beneficial to the upper portion of the Duab—in some places it has destroyed or diminished the old irrigation, while in others it has caused water-logging. But in the Batala *pragana*, the canal has done unmixd good, and well irrigation has also prospered."

be found in Table No. XLIV, and under the headings of the several towns in Chapter VI.

The figures for age, sex, and civil condition are given in great detail in Tables Nos. IV to VII of the Census Report of 1881, while the numbers of the sexes for each religion will be found in Table No. VII appended to the present work. The age statistics must be taken subject to limitations which will be found fully discussed in Chapter VII of the Census Report. Their value rapidly diminishes as the numbers dealt with become smaller; and it is unnecessary here to give actual figures, or any statistics for *lahals*. The following figures show the distribution by age of every 10,000 of the population according to the Census figures:—

	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20
Persons	314	106	203	242	242	1,197	1,322	1,258
Males	324	154	193	226	235	1,132	1,347	1,348
Females	373	178	211	260	251	1,276	1,293	1,162

	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	40-45	45-50	50-55	55-60	over 60
Persons	833	905	914	804	721	809	466	130	503
Males	733	832	904	617	713	816	473	143	497
Females	891	939	925	490	731	297	458	127	512

Population.	Villages.	Towns.	Total.
All religions { 1881			5,359
Hindus { 1881	5,426	5,258	5,412
Sikhs { 1881	5,172	5,385	5,381
Jains { 1881	5,609	5,553	5,542
Buddhists			
Muslimans			
Christians	1881	5,370	5,169
			5,351

The number of males among every 10,000 of both sexes is shown in the margin. The decrease at each successive enumeration is almost certainly due to greater accuracy of enumeration.

In the Census of 1881, the number of females per 1,000 males in

Year of life.	All religions	Hindus	Sikhs.	Musal mans.
0-1	966	976	842	978
1-2	977	987	925	977
2-3	940	938	802	937
3-4	976	..	..	..
4-5	905	..	..	..

the earlier years of life was found to be as shown in the margin. The figures for civil condition are given in Table No. X, which shows the actual number of single, married, and widowed for

each sex in each religion, and also the distribution by civil condition of the total number of each sex in each age-period. The Deputy Commissioner wrote as follows in his Census report for the district:—

"It is said that early marriages are most common amongst the higher Hindu castes, such as Brahmins and Khatrias. Neglect on the parents' part to obtain a spouse for their child early leads to difficulty in obtaining one afterwards, and demand for a heavy dowry. Respectability goes far towards obtaining a wealthy bride or bridegroom, and to secure marriage into a respectable grade of caste, a member of a lower grade will pay handsomely. It is an object to marry into a higher grade than their own.

Chapter III, A.

Statistical.

Age, sex, and civil condition.

Chapter III, B.
Social and
Religious Life.

Rajputs are very exclusive, and hence often find difficulty in marrying their children suitably."

Mr. Gardiner says:—

"Many of the Rajputs probably regret the good old days of female infanticide. It is not uncommon for a young girl to be married to a decrepit old man. Any suitor of the proper tribe is welcomed."

Infirmities.

Table No. XII shows the number of insane, blind, deaf-mutes,

Infirmity.	Males.	Females.
Insane	4	3
Blind	51	51
Deaf and dumb	21	14
Leprous	5	2

and lepers in the district in each religion. The proportions per 10,000 of either sex for each of these infirmities are shown in the margin Tables Nos. XIV to XVII of the Census Report for 1881 give further details of the age and religion of the infirm.

European and
Eurasian population.

The figures given below show the composition of the Christian population, and the respective numbers who returned their birth-place and their language as European. They are taken from Tables Nos. IIIA, IX, and XI of the Census Report for 1881:—

Details		Males	Females.	Persons.
Races of Christian po- pulation.	Europeans and Americans	171	113	284
	Eurasians	14	8	22
	Native Christians	100	57	157
	Total Christians	285	178	463
Language.	English	101	110	301
	Other European languages	...	...	...
	Total European languages	101	110	301

But the figures for the races of Christians, which are discussed in Part VII of Chapter IV of the Census Report, are very untrustworthy; and it is certain that many who were really Eurasians returned themselves as Europeans. The number of troops stationed in the district is given in Chapter V, and the distribution of European and Eurasian Christians by *tahsils* is shown in Table No. VII.

SECTION B.—SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS LIFE.

Food of the people.

The following note regarding the food of the people was furnished by the district authorities for the Famine Report of 1879:—

"The following grains form the staple food of the people of this district:—

Description of grain.	When sown.	When harvested.	When rain is essential to them.	When failure or excessive rain causes injury.
Wheat	October	April	September, October, December, January, and February.	September, October, December, January, and February.
Berse				
Barley	15th September to 15th October.	Do.	September, October, December, and January.	September, October, November, and January.
Masur				
Gram				

Description of grain	When sown	When harvested.	When rain is essential to them	When failure or excess of rain causes injury.
Indian corn Mandak Kodra Savant Kangal Challis Bura Moth Mung Jah	July	October	June, July, August, September, and October.	June, July, August, September and October
Rice	April	October	April, May, June, August, September, and October	April, May, June, July, August, September and October.

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Religious Life.
Food of the people.

Description of Grain	Agriculturists.	Non Agriculturists
	Sers	Sers
Wheat	220	650
Barley	125	100
Borra (mixed grains)	135	100
Indian corn	300	100
Rice and kodra	200	200
Other inferior grains	460	40
Pulses	40	100
Total	1,560	1,200

"The statement shown in the margin is an estimate of the consumption of food-grains in a year by an average family of agriculturists and non-agriculturists consisting of five persons, one old person, man and wife, and two children."

Table No. VII shows the numbers in each *tahsil* and in the whole district who follow each religion, as ascertained in the Census of 1881, and Table No. XLIII gives similar figures for towns. Tables Nos. III, IIIA, IIIB, of the Report of that Census give further details on the subject. The distribution of every 10,000 of the population

General statistics
and distribution of
religions.

Religion	Rural population	Urban population	Total population
Hindu	4,308	4,315	4,302
Sikh	919	613	670
Jain		10	1
Musalman	4,711	5,120	4,752
Christian	2	30	6

The distribution of every 1,000 of the

Sect.	Rural population	Total population
Sunnis	663	657
Shihs	20	15
Rahabls	25	11
Others and unspecified	90	53

imperfect that it is not worthwhile to reproduce them here.

Table No. IX shows the religion of the major castes and tribes of the district, and therefore the distribution by caste of the great majority of the followers of each religion. A brief description of the great religions of the Punjab and of their principal sects will be found in Chapter IV of the Census Report. The religious practice and belief of the district present no special peculiarities; and it would be out of place to enter here into any disquisition on the general

by religions is shown in the margin. The limitations subject to which these figures must be taken, and especially the rule followed in the classification of Hindus, are fully discussed in Part I, Chapter IV of the Census Report. Musalman population by sect is shown in the margin. The sects of the Christian population are given in Table No IIIA of the Census Report; but the figures are, for reasons explained in Part VII, Chapter IV of the Report, so very

Chapter III, B.

Social and Religious Life.

General statistics and distribution of religions.

Religious houses.

Sialkot American Mission in Gurdaspur.

Batalá Mission.

question. The general distribution of religions by *tahsils* can be gathered from the figures of Table No. VII. About 1876, Swāmi Daiyā Nand Saraswati visited Gurdāspur, and founded a branch of the Arya Samaj, which now includes about 40 members. The headquarters of the sect is at Gurdāspur, where they have acquired land and built a temporary place of worship. Their tenets are too well known to need explanation. Their principle is to worship God only and to abhor idols. They consider themselves a sect of Hindus.

There are numerous religious houses throughout the district. Some of the Hindu houses, such as the one at Pindori (near Talibpur), are known throughout India; and the Gurdāspur Brahmins have a daughter-house in Cabul itself. There are religious institutions representing many phases of Indian history—old Hindu houses, Muhammadan shrines dating from the Empire, Sikh shrines and *dharmshālas* of different sects, some in ruins, some decaying, some flourishing, some of good repute, some of questionable repute, as the shrine at Rattar Chhattar, or the *dharmshāla* the *mohant* of which poisoned himself in jail while lying under a charge of murder.

In January 1874, Mr. Gordon was sent by the "Sialkot Mission" (American United Presbyterian) to found a mission station under their general care at Gurdāspur. The field embraced all that part of Gurdāspur district lying east of the Rāvi and north of the Batalā *tahsil*. Previous to 1876, John Clement, native catechist, was located here for four years, and was occasionally visited by members of the Sialkot Mission. From that date Mr. Gordon was in solo charge until the beginning of 1883, when, on account of the enlargement of the work, the field was divided, Revd. A. B. Caldwell taking the Gurdāspur *tahsil*, and Mr. Gordon taking the Pathānkot *tahsil*. The present staff is sixteen in number, all Christians; of these two are licensed preachers; two others are pursuing their theological studies at the Mission Institute in Sialkot. Miss Gordon and Mrs. S. E. Joulson, aided by a Bible woman, give attention to the women. They superintend a Zenānā Hospital in Gurdāspur city, with about 100 in-door, and 1,200 out-door patients in the course of a year. The remainder of the staff are catechists, scripture-readers, teachers, &c. During the 7½ years ending April 1st 1883, 114 adults and 44 infants were baptized; 34 members were received on certificate and profession; 10 removed to other places; 8 died; 3 apostatized; 7 were suspended, of whom 6 were restored. The Christian community, including a few not detailed above, now numbers 180. They mostly live and support themselves in their native villages. The largest number (79) live in Awānkhā near Dinanagar; Khairā has 37; and there are a few Christians in 11 other villages. Church buildings have been erected at Gurdāspur, Awānkhā and Khairā. Three Ruling Elders have been ordained, and ecclesiastical Government organised. The Mission schools are noticed below.

The Batalā Church Mission occupies the Batalā *tahsil* as a mission field. The headquarters of the Mission are at Batalā, with out-stations at Fatehgarh, Sri-Govindpur and Dehrā Nānak. The Mission staff consists of one European and one Native Clergyman, three Catechists and four Christian teachers. Batalā is also occupied by the Church of England Zenānā Missionary Society. Zenānā work

was commenced in 1876. The present staff consists of Miss C.M. Tucker, Honorary Missionary, and two Bible women; the Mission Schools are noticed below. Table No. VIII shows the numbers who speak each of the principal languages current in the district separately for each *tahsil* and for the whole district. More detailed information will be found in Table No. IX of the Census Report for 1881, while in Chapter V of the same report the several languages are briefly discussed. The figures in the margin give the distribution of every 10,000 of the population by language, omitting small figures. The Dogri is of course spoken by emigrants from Jammu, where it is the prevailing language. And all along the foot of the hills peculiar dialects are spoken, which result from the fusion of the hill and plains population.

Language.	Proportion per 10,000 of population.
Hindustani ..	23
Dogri ..	387
Kashmiri ..	23
Panjabi ..	8,019
Pushtu ..	1
All Indian languages ..	9,936
Non-Indian languages ..	4

Table No. XIII gives statistics of education as ascertained at the Census of 1881 for each religion and for the total population of each *tahsil*. The figures for female education are probably very imperfect indeed. The figures in the margin show the number educated among every 10,000 of each sex according to

	Education.	Rural population.	Total population.
Males.	Under Instruction ..	125	187
	Can read and write ..	297	392
Females.	Under Instruction ..	21	47
	Can read and write ..	40	171

the Census returns. Statistics regarding the attendance at Government and aided schools will be found in Table No. XXXVII.

Details.	Boys.	Girls.
Europeans and Eurasians ..	..	..
Native Christians ..	75	17
Hindus ..	8,608	34
Musulmans ..	2,092	116
Sikhs ..	609	20
Others ..	3	..
Children of agriculturists ..	2,995	10
" of non-agriculturists ..	5,463	167

In both places the Church buildings are used as school-houses. Only primary vernacular education is given. Non-Christians are admitted, though the schools are mainly designed for Christians. The pupils are mostly from the poorest classes. In Khairá there is one teacher, in Awánkhá two, under the immediate supervision of the Ruling Elder of the place. In neither school does the monthly expense exceed Rs. 20. The Christians Boys' Boarding School and College at Batálá, which is attached to the Batálá Mission, was established by the Revd. F. H. Baring on the 1st April 1878, and was affiliated to the Calcutta University in 1880. The institution is intended for the sons of Christians who are able to pay moderate fees, covering at least the

Chapter III, B.

Social and Religious Life.
Language.

Education.

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Chapter III, B.

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boarding expenses of the pupils. The main building of the institution was formerly a palace built by Mahārājā Sher Singh, and is now rented from the Government on a long lease. The educational staff at present consists of a European Principal, a Head Master, a *maulvi*, and two assistant teachers. The number of pupils in 1882 was 36. The objects of the institution are to give a thoroughly good education morally, physically, and intellectually to the Christian youth of North India. There are also Anglo-Vernacular Mission Schools in the cities of Batāla and Fatehgarh, and Vernacular Schools in six villages. They contain altogether 236 pupils. The Church of England Zenānā Missionary Society has three Girls' Schools for Mahomedans in Batāla City, and two in villages. The number of pupils is 69.

Poverty or wealth of
the people.

Assessment		1860-70	1870-71	1871-72
Class I	Number taxed	703	1,016	1,107
	Amount of tax	71,609	13,793	9,063
Class II	Number taxed	103	220	424
	Amount of tax	4,007	5,021	5,664
Class III	Number taxed	70	153	118
	Amount of tax	3,236	6,067	8,949
Class IV	Number taxed	2	73	.
	Amount of tax	330	8,942	.
Class V	Number taxed	11	65	.
	Amount of tax	11	5,147	.
Total	Number taxed	1,033	1,617	1,730
	Amount of tax	76,132	40,770	19,036

of the commercial and industrial classes. The figures in the margin show the working of the income tax for the only three years for which details are available; and Table No. XXXIV give statistics for the license tax for each year since its imposition. In 1882-83 the assessments were absurdly low, Rs. 7,755. A vigorous effort was made, and the assessments were raised to over Rs. 15,000. There were 525 objections, but not two per cent. of the appeals from the orders in these cases were accepted. It was shown that there is in this district a very large class of exceedingly well-to-do men who have their bonds by the hundred; on the other hand, the peasantry are very deeply involved, it being calculated that 75 per cent. are in the hands of the *baniyās*. The distribution of licenses granted and fees collected in 1880-81 and 1881-82 between towns of over and villages of under 5,000 souls is shown in the margin. But the numbers affected by these taxes are small. It may be said generally that a very large proportion of the artisans in the towns are extremely poor, while their fellows in the villages

	1880-81.		1881-82	
	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.
Number of licenses	127	301	142	304
Amount of fees	2,495	4,005	2,107	4,076

are scarcely less dependent upon the nature of the harvest than are the agriculturists themselves, their fees often taking the form of a fixed share of the produce; while even where this is not the case, the demand for their products necessarily varies with the prosperity of their customers. Perhaps the leather-workers should be excepted, as they derive considerable gains from the hides of the cattle which die in a year of drought. The circumstances of the agricultural classes are discussed below in Section D of this Chapter.

SECTION C.—TRIBES AND CASTES; AND LEADING FAMILIES.

Table No. IX gives the figures for the principal castes and tribes of the district, with details of sex and religion, while Table No. IXA shows the number of the less important castes. It would be out of place to attempt a description of each. Many of them are found all over the Punjab, and most of them in many other districts, and their representatives in Gurdáspur are distinguished by no local peculiarities; and each caste will be found described in Chapter VI of the Census Report for 1881.

The Census statistics of caste were not compiled for *tahsils*, at least in their final form. It was found that an enormous number of mere clans or sub-divisions had been returned as castes in the schedules, and the classification of these figures under the main heads shown in the caste tables was made for districts only. Thus no statistics showing the local distribution of the tribes and castes are available. But the general distribution of the more important landowning tribes may be broadly described as follows:—

Jats.—The Jats hold the whole, or almost the whole, of the upper or *bāngar* portion of the Duāb, the Muhammadans being more frequent in the upper portion nearer to the hills, while in the *tahsil* of Batāla, they are almost universally Sikhs. A few of them form strong and united colonies, but the greater number are scattered here and there in detached communities. In the three *tahsils* of Gurdáspur, Batāla and Pathānkot (as constituted at the time of Mr. Davies' Settlement), the Jats hold the following number of villages:—

Hindu or Sikh	375
Musalmán	147

In the Shakargarh *tahsil*, they hold—

Hindu and Sikhs	124 villages
Musalmán	34 do.

Rājputs.—Almost the whole submontane portion of the district is in the hands of Hindu Rājputs. In the Shakargarh *tahsil* and that part of the Pathānkot *tahsil* which lies beyond the Rāví, they hold 245 out of 848 villages. In the Bāri Duāb the possessions of the Hindu Rājputs extend to the bed of the Rāví branch of the Chakkí. There are in the Bāri Duāb (exclusive of the mountain tract received after Settlement from Kāngrá) 77 villages of Hindu Rājputs. The Musalmán Rājputs are found principally on the banks of the Rāví and Biás; they hold Cis-Rāví 108 and Trans-Rāví 57 villages. They are not good cultivators; the Hindus indeed seldom work with their own hands. The submontane villages, however, are large in area, and have an appearance of comfort.

Brahmans.—As agriculturists, the Brahmans hold in this district 27 villages in the Bāri Duāb, and 64 to the west of the Rāví.

Gujars.—The Gújars of this district are exclusively Musalmán. They hold Cis-Rāví 82 and Trans-Rāví 191 villages. They share with the Rājputs the lowlying lands upon the bank of the Biás and Rāví.

Patháns.—The Patháns hold 40 villages in the Bāri Duāb, and 35 beyond the Rāví. They are thickest on the Biás.

Chapter III, C.

Tribes and
Castes; and
Leading Families.

Statistics of tribes
and castes.

Local distribution of
castes and tribes.

Chapter III, C.

Tribes and
Castes ; and
Leading Families.Local distribution of
castes and tribes.

Other proprietary tribes.—Of other tribes possessing proprietary rights in the district, the following are the most important :—

Minor Proprietary Castes.

Name.	Number of villages, Cis-Ravi.	Number of villages, Trans-Ravi.
Khatrī	17	1
Arāṣṇ	31	2
Saini and Kambo ...	21	26
Saiyad	17	8
Kālāl	10	3

Jat and Rājput
tribes.

The figures below show the principal Jat and Rājput tribes as returned at the Census of 1881. The more important of them are separately described in the report on that Census. In the figures now given, 4,951 Jats are shown under both Sarāī and Sindhā, 2,080 Rājputs under both Manhās and Raghubansī, and 3,712 Rājputs under both Bhāgar and Salahrīā, the same people having returned both headings in each case. A few smaller instances of double headings are also included :—

Sub-divisions of Jats.			
Name.	Number.	Name.	Number.
Aulakh	1,635	Kāhlon	7,376
Athwāl	1,188	Khokhar	1,310
Bains	3,330	Virk	1,037
Bajwā	1,851	Varāich	1,478
Battar	1,313	Samrā	1,249
Pannūn	1,894	Badh	1,359
Chāhāl	3,027	Riār	2,927
Chīmah	1,350	Sāns	1,232
Dhāniwāl	2,259	Sarvā	1,063
Deo	984	Kokrayā	4,031
Dhillon	1,138	Khairo	2,260
Randhāwā	13,030	Ghumpan	1,201
Sindhu	4,090	Kādrī	2,148
Siddhu	2,881	Lālī	2,218
Sarā	5,003	Handāl	4,694
Gurā	4,823	Panwār	2,287
Gill	3,603	Manj	1,599

Sub-divisions of Rājputs.

Bhattī	9,749	Manj	1,154
Bhāgar	3,712	Nārī	1,555
Thākār	937	Attar	2,580
Chuhān	1,032	Kashap	1,195
Raghubansī	3,710	Lalotre	2,310
Salahrīā	7,011	Lakhanpāl	1,272
Khokhar	1,785	Harchand	2,510
Kālāl	2,645	Awān	1,210
Manhās	5,690		

Rājā Sir Sahib Dayāl
Singh, K.C.S.I., of
Kishan Kot.

Rājā Sahib Dayāl is of a respectable Brahmin family, whose ancestors were in the service of the Emperors of Delhi. His father Rallia Rām, was a well-educated man, and was placed by Mahārājā Ranjīt Singh in charge of the Customs Department, where he displayed great energy in the performance of his duties. He introduced reforms, and largely increased the revenue from the salt mines of Pind Dādan Khān. He held other offices of trust and honour, and

received a *jāgīr* of Rs. 11,000 in the Jandiāla *ilāqa*, with a Persian title of honour. Rājā Sāhib Dayāl, who was born in 1801, is the second son of Misr Rallia Rām. He first entered the Sikh service as a *munsif* in the Customs Department under his father, and in 1832 was transferred to the Pay Master's office of the regular army. In 1839, he was made chief of the Customs of Jalandhar, and held this appointment till the close of the Sutlej campaign. In 1847, when the outbreak at Multān took place, Sāhib Dayāl, then *kārdār* of Jhang, raised a force of irregulars, who, with part of the 14th Dragoon Guards, vigorously attacked the rebels and drove them into the swollen Chināb, where more than half the number were drowned, and those who escaped the sword and the river were taken as prisoners to Lahoro. Throughout the war the services of Sāhib Dayāl and his father were important and numerous. They preserved order in the Rachnā and in part of the Chhaj Duāb, and furnished large supplies of grain to the British army on its march. In November, Sāhib Dayāl was selected by the Resident to accompany the head-quarters camp of the British army on the part of the *Darbār*. He procured excellent information of the movements of the enemy; and kept the army well supplied with provisions. He afterwards proceeded to join the force of Colonel Taylor, and on the submission of the principal rebels, was useful in disarming the country. On annexation of the Punjab, the *jāgīr* of Rs. 1,100 of Rallia Rām, with a cash allowance of Rs. 6,900, was maintained to him, and to Sāhib Dayāl was confirmed his *jāgīr* of Rs. 5,180, with a cash allowance of Rs. 2,800. The Lahore Government had few servants so able as Rallia Rām and Sāhib Dayāl, and it had none as honest. They were, in the last corrupt days of the administration, almost the only men who manfully and faithfully did their duty, and who had the wisdom to understand and support the enlightened policy of the British Resident. In 1849, both Rallia Rām and Sāhib Dayāl left the Panjab on a pilgrimage to the holy cities. Rallia Rām, who had been made a *divān* by the Sikh Government of 1847, was in 1851 created a Rājā, and Sāhib Dayāl also received the same title. Rājā Rallia Rām never returned to the Panjab, and died in Benaras in April 1864. Rājā Sāhib Dayāl came back in 1851, and has since resided in Kishenkot, a town of which he may be said to be the founder, and where he had, at his own expense, built a *sarāi*, three temples, a tank and 5 wells. During the mutinies of 1857, Rājā Sāhib Dayāl, by his advice and actions, showed his loyalty to Government, and received a *khillat* of Rs. 1,000. In February 1864, he was appointed a member of the Legislative Council of India, and took his seat in Calcutta, returning to the Panjab at the close of the session. The other four sons of Rallia Rām, *viz.*, Ajodhiā Pershād, Gyān Chand, Shankar Nāth, and Sardār Harcharn Dās, may be briefly noticed as follows:—Ajodhiā Pershād, the eldest son, was of a retiring disposition, and employed himself in devotion. He died young, and his son was employed under Rallia Rām in the Customs Department. Gyān Chand was, in the Mahārājā's time, at the head of the office of salt revenue at Pind Dādan Khān. Under the British Government, he was appointed *tahsildār* of Pind Dādan Khān, but retired in 1854 and settled at Amritsar, where he now

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Rājā Sir Sāhib Dayāl
Singh, K.C.S.I., of
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Tribes and
Castes; and
Leading Families.

Raja Sir Sahib Dayal
Singh, K.C.S.I.,
of Kishenkot.

resides, and whoro, in 1862, he was appointed an Honorary Magistrate. Shankar Nath received an appointment in the Amritsar Mint, and was then made Assistant in the Chhach and Hazarah districts. During the rebellion of 1848 and 1849, he, like his brothers, did good service, and preserved a semblance of order about Batala, Dinanagar and Pathankot. He is now living at Amritsar.

Sardar Haroharn Das began public life as an Assistant in the Customs Department; but during the *Wazarat* of Raja Hira Singh, he was made commander of seven hundred horse in the Malrajia Derah. In 1848 he was appointed a Judge of Lahore with the honorary title of *Rukn-un-doula*. He held a large *jagir* and constructed several works of public utility.

Raja Inderdeo of
Akrota.

The family traces its descent to the present reigning dynasty of Jaipur (North-Western Provinces). It migrated to the Punjab several hundred years ago, and settled in Jammu, where it reigned for several generations. Jit Singh, the grandfather of Inderdeo, was dispossessed of his territory, and made a captive by Maharaja Ranjit Singh in 1822. The widow of the dethroned chief carried her son, Ragbirdeo, to the North-Western Provinces, and sought the protection of the English. On the annexation of the Punjab, Ragbirdeo was granted a *jagir* for his support in the Gurdaspur district, where he lived in exile till his death.

Sardar Hira Singh of
Lel.

Sardar Hira Singh is a scion of the Randhawa family, which is of Rajput origin, and its founder was resident in Bikaner seven hundred years ago. From him have descended seven families more or less distinguished in the history of the Punjab, of which Khundah takes the highest rank. Little is known of the Randhawa or Jodu Rajput, the ancestor from whom the tribe has derived its name. He was said to have been a great warrior; and his name *Ran*, war, and *Dhawa*, a local form of *daurna*, to run, signifies his prowess. Neither he nor his immediate descendants left Bikaner; but Kajjal, fifth in descent, emigrated to the Punjab and settled near Batala in the Gurdaspur district. The brothers took possession of a valuable tract of country in the Gurdaspur district, and other branches of the family about the same time rose to importance. In 1836, Sardar Jaimal Singh, the head of the Khundah family, entered the service of the Maharaja with his brother Jowahir Singh. He received a command in the Ramgharia brigade from Sardar Lehna Singh Majithia, in the place of his father-in-law, Fateh Singh, Chahal. Sardar Jaimal Singh died in 1872, leaving a grandson by name Kirpal Singh. After the death of the latter, which soon took place, his widow tried to palm off a fictitious child, in order to inherit the large *jagirs* of her husband; but the fraud was detected and the *jagirs* confiscated. Sardars Jowahir Singh and Hira Singh are sons of one mother; Sardars Jaimal Singh and Jaswant Singh of another; and no love has ever been lost between the half brothers. Sardar Jowahir Singh did not serve the British Government. Sardar Jaimal Singh was, in 1847, appointed Deputy Judge of Amritsar and rendered eminent services during the Sikh rebellion of 1848. He held other offices of trust, and conducted his duties with much ability. Sardar Hira Singh served with distinction as a *risaldar* during the sepooy mutiny. He is now in possession of a *jagir* of Rs. 970, and of 55 *ghomans* of land.

The family of Bhagowála, of the Kahilon Jat caste, claims to have descended from the Powár Rájpúts of Ujain. An ancestor of the name of Kahilon was the founder of the Jat family of that name; and Bhago, the eleventh from Kahilon, emigrated to the Punjab and built the village of Bhagowála, in the Batalá *pargana* of the Amritsar district, from which the present family takes its name. Rám Singh, the great-grandfather of Richpál Singh, accompanied the Mahárájá to Kángará in 1809 in the force of Sardár Desá Singh, and in the first battle with the Gurkhás he was killed. His son, Mián Singh, was then a minor; but Desá Singh did not forget him, and when he was able to bear arms, released in his favour some wells at Bhagowála.

Guláb Singh, son of Mián Singh, entered the force of Lehna Singh Majithiá as a gunner in 1828, and was made a commandant in 1835. Up to the death of Mahárájá Ranjít Singh, the Bhagowála chiefs had been merely feudal retainers of the Majithiá Sardárs; but on the accession of Mahárájá Sher Singh, Guláb Singh entered the regular army, and was made a Colonel of Artillery, with command of 11 guns, with a cash salary and *jágírs* of Rs. 2,116. Under Rá'á Hira Singh he was made a General, and his pay was raised to Rs. 3,458. When Sardár Lehna Singh Majithiá retired from the Punjab before the second Sikh War, Guláb Singh wished to accompany him, but he was not permitted, and was appointed Magistrate of Gugaira, where he was stationed when the Multán war broke out. At that crisis he remained faithful to Government. The services rendered by General Guláb Singh and his father Mián Singh are numerous, and of the highest order. During the troubled days of the sepoy mutiny in 1857, they proved themselves loyal and staunch subjects of the British Government, and lent valuable assistance in quelling the disturbance at Gugaira; and when the Siálkot mutineers came over to the Gurdáspur district, Mián Singh raised 40 men at a cost of Rs. 4,000. They rendered other services on diverse occasions. Guláb Singh died on 1st December 1882, and a recommendation has been made for the continuance of his *jágír*, amounting to Rs. 4,516, in favour of his two sons, Richpál Singh and Bishen Singh.

This family came originally from Bikáner in Rájputána, and settled in the fertile district of Gurdáspur, where, near the city of Batalá, they founded the village of Rangar Nangal. Many years later, Natha, the son of Randeo, became a Sikh, and joining the Kanhaiyá confederacy, ravaged all the country around Rangar Nangal, where he built a strong fort. His son, Karm Singh, succeeded him, and very much increased both the power and possessions of the family. Arjan Singh, the grandson of Karm Singh, was also a powerful Sardár, and remained in favour so long as Mahárájas Ranjít Singh and Nao Nihál Singh were alive; but on the accession of Sher Singh, his *jágírs* were again reduced. Arjan Singh's mother was maternal aunt of Ráni Chand Kour, the widow of Khark Singh and mother of Nao Nihál Singh; and in this relationship will be found the cause of Mahárájá Sher Singh's enmity. In 1845, previous to the Sattlej campaign, Arjan Singh received command of four infantry regiments, one regiment of cavalry, and a troop of horse artillery, and with this force he served at the battle of Sohraon. In

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Sardár Richpál Singh and Bishen Singh of Bhagowála.

Sardar Balwant Singh, of Rangar Nangal.

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Castes; and
Leading Families.

Sardar Balwant
Singh, of Rangar
Nangal.

Risaldar Sardar
Hira Singh of
Talwandi.

Rai Bhag Singh
Bhandari of Batala.

1848 he accompanied Rájá Sher Singh Attáriwala to Multán, and joined in his rebellion. His adherents, hearing of the Sardar's disaffection, proceeded to follow his example, and defended the fort of Rangar Nangal successfully against the *Darbár* troops; but Brigadier Wheeler marched against it on the 15th October, and speedily reduced it. On the termination of the war, the whole estates of Arjan Singh were confiscated, but he was granted a life pension of Rs. 1,500, which ceased at his death in 1859. At the request of the Rájá of Nábhá, who is the second cousin of Balwant Singh, son of Arjan Singh, the British Government gave a pension of Rs. 120 a year to each of the two widows of Arjan Singh. Mehtáb Kour, widow of Arjan Singh, was murdered in the court-yard of her house at Rangar Nangal in 1864. One of the murderers, a resident of Nábhá, was convicted and sentenced to transportation for life.

The Talwandi, Khundah and Chamiári houses are all nearly connected, their immediate and common ancestor being Dhír or Randhir Chand, fourteenth in descent from Randháwa, the founder of the tribe. He came to the Panjab about the year 1540, and near Batalá, in the Gurdaspur district, where others of his tribe had previously settled, he built a village, which he called Jhandah after his oldest son. Tinga, the grandson of Randhir Chand, left his father's village and founded Talwandi, the present residence of the family. About 1640, during the reign of Sháh Jahán, Bahár Chand, the great grandson of Tinga, received the office of *chaudhri tappa* Dabha, which was held in the family until the time of Parbhá Chand. The members of this family held important offices, and some of them fought in most of the Mahárájá's campaigns. Sardar Lal Singh was born in 1877, and has seen a good deal of service. He fought in the Multán and Kashmir expeditions of 1818-19, and at Jamrud, where his nephew was slain. During the sepoy mutiny, at the requisition of Government, he furnished ten horsemen for service in Hindustán, and sent with them his two sons, Hira Singh and Gopal Singh. Both fought gallantly throughout the campaign. Hira Singh was made a *risaldar*, and in 1859, on his retirement, received a present of Rs. 1,800 and a grant of 50 acres of land near Nárpur in the Kangrá district. Gopal Singh was a *duffadar* in "Hudson's Horse." He was killed in a skirmish with the rebels near Cawnpore.

The Bhandári caste and family, to the Chamiári Patni branch of which Rái Kishen Chand, father of Bhág Singh, belongs, were founded by Rái Bhág Mal, who, in 1256, went to Ghazni to seek his fortune; and having in course of time obtained everything fortune had to bestow, except a son, returned to India, and hearing of a famous ascetic, named Farid, at Pák Pattan, went there to obtain his blessing. Rái Bhág Mal, who was very rich, spent large sums of money in feeding the disciples of the *sadh* and building houses for them. Farid was well pleased with the Rái's liberality, and blessed him, and three sons were born to him. Little is known of the family of Rái Kishen Chand till 1809, when, through the interest of Diwán Mokhan Chand, his father Anand Singh was appointed *wakil* of the Lahore Court at Ludhiána. Anand Singh accompanied Sir Charles Metcalfe on the successful expedition against Bharatpur, undertaken by Lord Combermere, and on his return received from the Mahárájá the title

of *Rái* with a dress of honour. He died in 1827, and his *jágirs* were divided among his four sons. Although, in 1841, *Rái* Kishon Chand had perhaps encouraged, in some measure, the belief at Lahore that the British were hostile to the Sikh Government, yet, when war became really imminent, he protested against it earnestly; but it was then too late. When the Sikh army was preparing to cross the Sutlej, he was ordered by the political agent to leave the camp and retire into the Lahore territories, which he did. Bhág Singh had, on the return of peace, been appointed agent of the *Darbár* with the Commissioner Trans-Sutlej States, and in 1848 he received the title of "*Rái*" and a dress of honour. *Rái* Kishon Chand also received the title of *Bahádúr*, and a grant of nine villages in the Gurdáspur district. The other members of the family also received handsome *jágirs* and pension, but they were resumed at the annexation of the Punjab. In 1855 *Rái* Bhág Singh was appointed *tahsildár*, and has been stationed at Pathankot and Zaffarwál. He resigned his appointment in 1861, in order to accompany his father to Benares, and returned to the Punjab in 1864, and is now an Honorary Magistrate of Batálá, of which place he is a resident.

Báwa Amar Singh is a descendant of *Bába* Guru Nának. He served with distinction as a Colonel in the Sikh army, and in 1851 entered the British army as a *risáldár*, and did good service during the mutiny. His father was an Aide-de-Camp of the Bhangi Sardár, and subsequently Manager of the Jammú territory. *Báwa* Amar Singh holds a *jágir* of Rs. 600 and some landed property. He has built a tank, *sarái* and temple at Batálá. In consideration of his importance, he was made an Honorary Magistrate and a *Darbári*.

Besides those already noticed, there are the remnants of several families who once ruled over considerable tracts of country, but are now hard pressed for means to live in any sort of comfort. Of these may be mentioned *Rájá* Indardeo, descendant of the *Rájá* of Jammú, who was dispossessed by *Rájá* Guláb Singh.

The hopes of this family were centered on Sardár Bhúp Singh, but he died young from cholera which he caught from a group of pilgrims who encamped for the night in his village and drank from the *dharmaśála* well. In his dying moments he commended his infant son to the care of the British Government, but the child was also carried off by the fatal epidemic. Two half-brothers of Bhúp Singh now represent the family.

Sardár Jainál Singh of Khurda and his five young sons are both believed to have died violent deaths. After the death of the son, Sardár Kirpál Singh, his widow published abroad that she expected to give birth to a child shortly. This was supposed to be a fabrication; and the Deputy Commissioner calling in the services of an English doctor and midwife, was able to prove that the child was a suppositious one. The child is, however, still brought up by the *Sardáris* as the lawful descendant and heir of the family. Then there were the Kanbhoyá Sardáris of Dodeh, who are now quite insignificant, the *gáníngos* of Sujánpur, who once ruled and are now simple revenue accountants; and many others—the Rangar Nangal Sardáris—the ruins of whose house still stand to show how it was blown up in 1849.

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Castes; and
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Rái Bhág Singh
Bhandári, of Batálá.

Báwa Amar Singh of
Batálá.

The Bagga Sardáris
of Dharmkot.

SECTION D.—VILLAGE COMMUNITIES AND TENURES.

Chapter III, D.
Village Commu-
nities and
Tenures.
Village tenures.

Table No. XV shows the number of villages held in the various forms of tenure, as returned in quinquennial Table No. XXXIII of the Administration Report for 1878-79. But the accuracy of the figures is more than doubtful. It is in many cases simply impossible to class a village satisfactorily under any one of the ordinarily recognised tenures; the primary division of rights between the main sub-divisions of the village following one form, while the interior distribution among the several proprietors of each of these sub-divisions follow another form, which itself often varies from one sub-division to another. The following discussion of the origin and growth of the village tenures in the Shāhpur Kandī tract is taken from Mr. Roe's report, and is interesting as showing the course of development of these tenures in this part of the Punjab:—

Tenures in Shāhpur
Kandī.
Villages held "in
possession" from the
commencement.

"Out of the 140 villages of the Shāhpur Kandī tract, 45 have been held in possession ever since their foundation, and this of itself implies that their existence has been a short one. Their number is less than one-third of all the villages, but their area is more than half the whole. Although many of the villages have been founded only a short time, yet in many cases this foundation was rather a restoration than an original creation. When the power of the hill chiefs fell before the Sikhs, many Rājput village communities left their lands and followed their former masters. Their fields lay waste for a short time, and were then taken possession of either by their former tenants or by colonists from the surrounding villages. Many of the old proprietors returned and claimed their lands at the Regular Settlement, but their claim was almost invariably dismissed as barred by the law of limitation. In some instances, however, the feeling of the people was so strongly in their favour that they were voluntarily readmitted, not indeed to the whole, but to a portion of their old rights. This gathering together of a fresh community has been treated as the foundation of the village, and hence the number said to have been held on possession from the commencement. Another cause of so many villages being held in this way arises from the fact that many of them are, properly speaking, not villages at all, but merely a number of scattered hamlets, originally founded by independent squatters who broke up waste land, which have been grouped into villages for the purposes of revenue administration.

Other tenures.

"On the whole the statement of tenures is but a confirmation of the general belief on the history of village communities. The ordinary practice is for a village to be founded by a single family, for it to be held for some time by the descendants jointly, for it then to be divided on ancestral shares, for the ancestral to pass into customary shares, for shares to be gradually lost sight of, and finally for possession to become the sole measure of right. Thus out of 140 villages, 45 have always been held on possession, leaving 95 in which shares either have been or are regarded as the measure of right. In 28 of these 'customary shares' have been the rule from the beginning; in 10 of these the proprietors are of different castes; but in the remaining 18 they are all of one caste, and, in the great majority of cases, descended from a common ancestor. Such villages clearly give us only another form of foundation by a common ancestor. The village is founded by near relatives, but some are richer or stronger than the others, so a share is awarded to them in excess of their ancestral right. In nine villages shares have partially fallen into disuse, and in eight they have entirely disappeared. Mr. Roe writes on this

Customary shares.

point:—'I may remark that this disappearance has often been caused by the action of our officers at the last Settlement, when many villages which were then really held on shares were treated as held on possession. Application has often been made to me for a restoration of shares, but it could not be granted without the consent of all the proprietors, and of course those who held more than their proper share were not so foolish as to give this consent.' In the remaining 50 all existing rights have been derived by descent from a common ancestor; 20 of these villages are still held on a joint tenure, and 22 have been divided on ancestral shares: in the remaining eight the ancestral has given way to a customary measure of right. The commonest cause of this change is that some branch of the family has become extinct, or fled from the village, and its share, instead of being divided amongst all the remaining proprietors, has been transferred bodily to the branch of the family best able to manage it.

"Thus we find that out of 95 villages, 48, or more than half, have undoubtedly been founded by a single family; of the remaining 47, 14 are shared by Rājputs and other castes, leaving 33 which have either directly developed from the ancestral type, or are merely slight variations from it, so that we may fairly say that a proportion of 81 out of 95 villages give strong proof of the ancestral origin of proprietary rights.

"In the old *talūga* and present assessment circle of Kandī the tenure is entirely 'possession from the beginning,' the reason being that, as already explained, these are rather revenue *mehāls* than actual agricultural communities. At the foot of the hills round Pathānkot, in the old Palāhi and Pathānkot *taalluqs*, the predominant form of tenure is that of 'customary shares from the beginning,' but a large number of villages still retain their ancestral form. Across the Chakkī in the old Mīrthāl and adjoining *taalluqs*, the ancestral type, in one form or another, is almost universal; there is scarcely a village which has always been held on possession or even on customary shares."

Table No. XV shows the number of proprietors or shareholders and the gross area held in property under each of the main forms of tenure, and also gives details for large estates and for Government grants and similar tenures. The figures are taken from the quinquennial table prepared for the Administration Report of 1878-79. The accuracy of the figures is, however, exceedingly doubtful; indeed, land tenures assume so many and such complex forms in the Panjāb that it is impossible to classify them successfully under a few general headings.

In the Shāhpur Kandī tract a privilege was enjoyed by certain privileged persons or classes under the Sikhs, which was known as *sermanī*. It is still realized in many villages, and has been recorded at Settlement as a proprietary due. It is thus described by Mr. Roe:—

"In many villages I have found that the rights of all the resident cultivators were originally equal, with the exception that some paid and others received the *sermanī* allowance. In para. 135 of his report, Mr. Barnes says 'that this allowance was the perquisite of the *mugaddam*, or headman * * * but the advantage which this office conferred, together with the tendency of native institutions to remain in one family, gradually converted a temporary perquisite into a permanent hereditary and transferable right.' My own inquiries entirely bear out this view, and I have little doubt that the *sermanī* was originally nothing more than our *lambardār* allowance; but not only did the headman abstain from collecting this from his own caste, he went further, and divided amongst them what he collected from the cultivators of other castes. If

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Ancestral shares.

General result.

Locality of the
tenures.

Proprietary tenures.

Sermanī, or pro-
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prietary dues.

Tenants and rent.

Riparian custom.

Zaildars, chief
headmen, village
headmen.

there were any backwardness in paying the revenue, the Sikh official did not hesitate to transfer this right to another family or another caste. Where such transfers were frequent, the village at the Regular Settlement was often recorded as *khayachārā*, all, or nearly all, the cultivators obtaining the status of proprietors. But where the *sermant* had been held for a long time by one family or caste, it was usually treated as a mark of proprietorship. The caste enjoying it were recorded as proprietors, and all the others as *maurusi*. Directly these magical words have been used, all the stereotyped descriptions of their status, their rights to cut trees, sink wells, are employed as a matter of course. The most glaring instances of this have occurred in the Hushiarpūr district, but the evil is found, though to a much less extent, in the Shāhpur Kandī circle. The hardship that arises is manifest."

Table No. XVI shows the number of tenancy holdings and the gross area held under each of the main forms of tenancy as they stood in 1878-79; while Table No. XXI gives the current rent-rates of various kinds of land as returned in 1881-82. But the accuracy of both sets of figures is probably doubtful; indeed, it is impossible to state general rent-rates which shall even approximately represent the letting value of land throughout a whole district.

All lands recovered from the river are considered the property of the person in whose name they were originally recorded in the revenue papers; but when no record of such lands exists, the same are given away according to the decision of arbitrators, or of a court of law. In like manner all such lands situated between two districts are dealt with. The system of *kishti banna* is not in force in this district. As in the case of recoveries which are awarded to the rightful owner, so in losses caused by diluvion they are equally borne by him. But in some villages the loss and gain are proportionately shared by the whole proprietary body.

The figures in the margin show the number of headmen in the

Tahsil.	Zaildars.	Chief headmen.	Village headmen.
Gurdaspur	19	691	695
Batala	15	503	509
Pathankot	12	49	526
Shakargarh	22	350	355
Total	68	1,593	2,635

several *tahsils* of the district. The village headmen succeed to their office by hereditary right, subject to the approval of the District officer. Each village, and in large villages, each main division of the village, has one or more *lambardars* who represent their clients in their dealings with the Government, are responsible for the prompt collection of the revenue, and are bound to assist in the prevention and detection of crime. In addition to the *lambardar* there is a head *lambardar* appointed in almost every village; he is elected from amongst the *lambardars* by the votes of the proprietary body, subject to the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner. He represents the body of headmen and receives Government orders in the first instance, though in respect of the collection of land revenue he possesses no special authority or responsibility. In all other respects his duties are identical with that of a headman, specially as regards the prevention and detection of crime. The *saildar* is elected by the headmen of the circle, subject to the approval of the Deputy Commissioner; he stands in much the same relation to the headmen of the *zail* as a chief headman does to the *lambardars* of his village. The headmen

are remunerated by a cess of 5 per cent. upon the land revenue, whilst the chief headman, in addition to this, gets one per cent. on the revenue as *sarpanch*, and in many cases he also enjoys free grants of lands varying from 5 to 30 *ghomuos*, made to him at the Settlement. The *zaildars* are remunerated by a percentage of from 8 annas to Rs. 2 on the revenue of the villages in his circle. The head-quarters of the *zails*, together with the prevailing tribes in each, are shown below:—

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nities and
Tenures.

Zaildars, chief
headmen, village
headmen.

Tahsil.	Zail.	No. of villages.	Annual land revenue.	Prevailing caste or tribe.
GURDASPUR.	Chasntā	35	14,031	Rājput
	Tālabpur	24	17,335	Jat Sikh
	Saidwal Kalān	37	10,205	Gūjar
	Kot Santokh Rāi	47	28,582	Jat Sikh
	Paniār	30	17,329	Ditto
	Jagatpur	12	2,050	Gūjar
	Bhājni Alfhān Khān	17	3,845	Ditto
	Sohal	41	37,143	Jat Sikh
	Alhān	55	26,521	Ditto
	Mirzāpur	44	9,679	Gūjar
	Kahādwān	20	17,978	Jat Sikh
	Kālānāur	52	28,529	Ditto
	Jhabkāra	67	32,935	Ditto
	Phero Chechī... ..	25	9,399	Gūjar
	Ghumān Khurd	26	18,293	Jat Sikh
	Bianpur	12	2,912	Rājput
	Gurdās Nangal	59	35,126	Jat Sikh
	Awānkh	28	12,883	Rājput
	Derwālā	53	4,024	Jat Sikh
Total		702	3,29,421	
BATALA.	Chīmā Khudde	40	23,021	Jat Sikh
	Pindārori	18	12,318	Ditto
	Bhām	28	35,172	Ditto
	Dallā	45	29,751	Ditto
	Bojah	37	22,252	Ditto
	Chaudrīwālā	39	27,206	Ditto
	Batālā	17	18,125	Ditto
	Talwandī Lal Singh	26	20,732	Ditto
	Kot Karm Chand	27	15,913	Ditto
	Bhāgowālā*	1	3,053	Ditto
	Man Khern	40	35,706	Ditto
	Baddowāl	35	25,686	Ditto
	Shāhpur Jājan	37	20,795	Ditto
	Dehr	42	32,162	Ditto
	Singhpurā	64	31,474	Ditto
Total		496	3,64,709	

* Formed as a special concession to General Sardār Gulāb Singh, Bhāgowālā.

Chapter III, D.

Village Commu-
nities and
Tenures.Zaildars, chief
headmen, village
headmen.

Tahsil.	Zail.	No. of villages.	Annual land revenue.	Prevailing caste or tribe.
PATHANKOT.	Tarhári	27	Rs 21,275	Rájpút
	Káhpur	26	7,683	Ditto
	Pathankot	31	15,242	Ditto
	Sujápur	37	20,270	Ditto
	Mírthál	44	10,090	Ditto
	Garotá	22	5,505	Gújar
	Narot Mehra	53	30,070	Rájpút
	Gajjá	52	14,001	Ditto
	Kiri	25	18,720	Ditto
	Kathlaar	42	24,846	Ditto
	Bamyál	32	11,718	Ditto
	Parínánand	27	10,283	Ditto
	Total	418	1,92,418	
SHAKARGARH.	Masrúr	15	3,023	Gújar
	Ikháspur	23	7,667	Saini
	Karwál	37	10,132	Ditto
	Baheri	32	13,740	Rájpút
	Bhatti	35	12,631	Pathán and Jat
	Jamwál	25	12,237	Rájpút
	Chajwál	24	5,676	Gújar
	Sukhmál	54	21,123	Rájpút
	Chak Nihálá	80	15,225	Ditto
	Chandwál	10	6,409	Ditto
	Rámrí	33	11,396	Ditto
	Dirmán	39	14,584	Ditto
	Dudd Chak	34	11,063	Ditto
	Gumtala	55	20,048	Gújar
	Maingál	45	14,710	Ditto
	Jurgál	10	6,429	Rájpút
	Kotla Afghánáú	16	7,460	Pathán
	Kanjirúr	23	9,407	Brahman
	Gurálá	23	9,937	Jat
	Punjál Chohán	27	11,910	Ditto
	Adá	32	18,008	Ditto
	Basankal	59	35,785	Ditto
	Total	740	2,82,911	

Agricultural
labourers.

The subject of the employment of field labour other than that of the proprietors or tenants themselves, and the system of agricultural partnerships, are thus noticed in answers furnished by the District Officer, and inserted in the Famine Report of 1879 (page 716):—

"Hired labour is only employed at the time of weeding and reaping the crops; generally Cháhrás, Dúmnás, Juláhs and other labourers are employed on such work; they are paid in kind at the rate of 2 *seers* grain a day at the weeding time, and one load of the crop cut on every 2nd day at the harvest time. These labourers also earn their livelihood by other means, such as handicrafts and daily labour. They constitute some 8 per cent. of the total population of the district. They are generally less indebted to the village *mahájans* than the poorer agriculturists, and are not in any way inferior to them; their earnings prove sufficient for their

maintenance in years of good harvests, and they have no occasion to resort to borrowing."

The wages of labour prevailing at different periods are shown in Table No. XXVII, though the figures refer to the labour market of towns rather than to that of villages.

The last two lines of Table No. XVI show the number of persons holding service grants from the village, and the area so held. But the figures refer only to land held free of revenue, which is by no means the only form which these grants assume. Sometimes the land is leased to the grantee at a favourable rent, or on condition of payment of revenue only; sometimes the owner cultivates and pays the revenue, making over the produce to the grantee; while occasionally the grant consists of the rights of property in the land, which, subject to the usual incidents, such as responsibility for revenue and the like, vest in the person performing certain specified services at such time and for so long as he performs them. These grants are most commonly made to village menials and watchmen on condition of or in payment for services rendered, to attendants at temples, mosques, shrines, or village rest-houses so long as they perform the duties of the post, and for maintenance of monasteries, holy men, teachers at religious schools, and the like.

Table No. XXXII gives statistics of sales and mortgages of land; Tables Nos. XXXIII and XXXIII A show the operations of the Registration Department; and Table No. XXXIX the extent of civil litigation. But the statistics of transfers of land are exceedingly imperfect; the prices quoted are very generally fictitious; and any figures which we possess afford but little real indication of the economical position of the landholders of the district. The subject is discussed at some length at pages 457 ff of the Famine Report of 1870, where actual figures are given for instances selected as typical. In forwarding these figures, the District Officer wrote as follows:—

"Owing to the successive bad harvests which have lately occurred in this district, the *samindars* of this district are not now well off. The owners who cultivate their own land are more in debt than the tenant class; and of the tenants, owing to the poor harvests of the last two years, those who pay cash rents are in better circumstances than those whose rents are fixed at a share of the produce. Consequently on last year's drought, some hereditary tenants have deserted their lands without attempting to sell their occupancy right; in other instances they have sold their rights; and more of them would have deserted their lands, but that they feared that they would nevertheless remain responsible for the revenue. It is estimated that the aggregate debts of the agriculturists of the district average—

Per owner	... Rs. 2-0-0
Per tenant	... „ 1-14-0

"These debts are in every instance owed to the Hindu bankers and village traders. Of the total number of agriculturists, three-fourths are in debt, and one-fourth free of debt, able to pay their revenue from their own funds, and selling their grain produce themselves. Prior to the two last bad years more of the people were free of debt. The usual rate of interest is a very heavy one, 2 or 3 per cent. per mensem. And the frequent balancing of accounts, necessitated by the present law, causes debts to increase very rapidly by compound interest, and drives people to sell their lands. Both lenders and borrowers agree that in former days

Chapter III, D.

Village Communities and Tenures.

Petty village grantees.

Poverty or wealth of the proprietors.

Chapter III, D.

Village Commu-
nities and
Tenures.Poverty or wealth of
the proprietors.

there was not so much compound interest charged, and that no matter how old the account, it was usual to restrict the gross interest charged to 50 per cent. of the principal."

In 1855, Mr. (now Sir Henry) Davies wrote as follows regarding the origin of the indebtedness of the proprietors:—

"The Sikh collectors forestalled the crops. They began to collect in March, whilst the crop was not cut, much less sold, until May and June; the consequence was that the *samindār* was forced to borrow money from the *bania*, who accommodated him at 25 per cent. per annum interest. An account was opened, and the *samindār* debited with a loan, at 2 annas per rupee, payable in six months. The *samindār* never repaid in cash. On his next crop becoming ripe, he kept to himself the subsistence necessary for his family and the seed, and took the remainder to the *bania*, who struck the balance of the account; in other words, the practice of forestalling the crops subjected the *samindār* to an additional impost of 25 per cent. All wonder at the poverty of the people or their evasion of the Government demand ceases when these facts are laid bare; ruin becomes a question of arithmetic. It is notable, however, that generally the *jāgīr* villages were worse cultivated than the *khālās*. Their condition was entirely dependent on the personal character of the *jāgīrdār*, which was commonly rapacious. Absentee *jāgīrdārs* were the worst; Sardār Lehna Singh, however, may be quoted as a moderate landlord, and Sardār Shamsheer Singh as an extortioner. The *samindārs* preferred prying in kind. Personal character has its fair as well as dark side; self-interest is a check upon exaction, and the rack-renting of a *jāgīrdār* ceased with the loss of a crop. A man might be starved, but he could not be enslaved by a *bania*. Circumstances rivet character, and men who have long paid in kind will generally be found careless cultivators, thriftless managers, and sunk in poverty."

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

SECTION A.—AGRICULTURE AND ARBORICULTURE.

Table No. XIV gives general figures for cultivation and irrigation, and for Government waste land; while the rainfall is shown in Tables Nos. III and IIIA and B. Table No. XVII shows statistics of Government estates, and Table No. XVIII of Forests. Table No. XX gives the areas under the principal staples, and Table No. XXI the average yield of each. Statistics of live-stock will be found in Table No. XXII. Further statistics are given under their various headings in the subsequent paragraphs of this chapter. Land tenures, tenants, and rent, and the employment of field labour, have already been noticed in Chapter III.

The total annual fall of rain and the manner in which it is distributed throughout the year are shown in Tables Nos. III, IIIA, IIIB. How wholly the produce depends, at least in a large portion of the district, upon the nature of the seasons, may be gathered from the following remarks by Mr. Roo upon the Sháhpur Kandí tract:—

"It is not safe to calculate on a fair crop for more than one year out of three, and when there is a failure, it is complete. There cannot be a greater contrast than a good and bad season in this tract. In a good season the whole country is covered with verdure; any one passing through it would say that it was one of the gardens of the Punjab, and would laugh at the present *jama* as ridiculously small. On the other hand, in a bad season, it appears a perfect desert, and the only wonder is how any money-lender can be found to advance the money required for the payment of the revenue. During the past cold season I walked for miles between Sháhpur and Dhár over an apparently uncultivated waste; it was only when you were informed that the land was cultivated that you could, after minute inspection, discover here and there a blade of wheat endeavouring to maintain an unequal struggle for existence."

Table No. XIV gives details of irrigation. Further information will be found at pages 177 to 203 of Major Wace's Famine Report, compiled in 1878. At that time 9 per cent. of the cultivation was irrigated from canals, 7 per cent. from wells, 15 per cent. was flooded, and the remaining 69 per cent. was wholly dependent upon rain. The following figures show certain statistics regarding the wells then existing in the district.—

DEPTH TO WATER IN FEET.		COST IN RUPEES.		BULLOCKS PER WHEEL OR BUCKET.		Cost of Gear.	ACRES IRRIGATED PER WHEEL OR BUCKET.	
From	To	Masonry.	Without masonry.	Number of pairs.	Cost in Rupees		Spring.	Autumn.
...	20	250	10	1	60	25	7	5
20	30	350	15	1	70	30	9	8
30	40	500	..	1	90	35	10	9

Chapter IV, A.
Agriculture and
Arboriculture.
General statistics of
agriculture.

The seasons. Rain-
fall.

Irrigation.

Chapter IV, A.

Agriculture and
Arboriculture.

Irrigation.

Agricultural imple-
ments and appli-
ances. Live-stock.
Manure and rota-
tion of crops.

The total number of wells was 6,589, of which 2,545 were unbricked. In the Riarāki circle such wells as exist are from 60 to 80 feet, and in the Bharī circle from 40 to 50 feet deep. Those from 35 to 40 feet are found in the Dhāyā *chhamb* tract; while in the remainder of the district the depth is under 25 or 30 feet. The Persian wheel is invariably used. Some further figures regarding canal irrigation will be found in Chapter V.

Table No. XXII shows the number of cattle, carts, and ploughs in each *tahsil* of the district as returned in 1878-79.

The following description of the use of manure and the system of rotation of crops as practised in the district, was furnished for the Famine Report of 1879 (page 246 ff).

"The following statement will show the extent to which land is manured in this district:—

	Constantly manured.	Occasionally manured.	Not manured.	Total.	Percentage of previous column which bears two or more crops annually.
Irrigated land ...	27	0	64	100	7
Unirrigated land	8	7	85	100	...
Total ...	11	7	82	100	1

"The average weight of manure given to the acre per annum on land constantly manured is 200 maunds; on land occasionally manured, 250 maunds at intervals of three years. With the exception of the inferior unmanured lands, such as those in the Kālmūwān *chhamb* and the *banjri* lands (mixture of stone and sand), in the Pathānkot *pargana* (about 2,000 aores), no rest is allowed to lands in this district. The Kālmūwān *chhamb* lands are cultivated for three years successively, and then allowed to lie fallow for three years, while the *banjri* lands in the Pathānkot *tahsil* are allowed rest every 2nd year. The people in this district do not, as a rule, take any measures, in the way of rest or ploughing, to increase the productive power of their lands. But when lands actually fail to produce any crop, they are allowed to lie fallow, as is the case with the *chhamb* and *banjri* lands mentioned above. There does not appear to exist any material difference in the treatment of unirrigated and irrigated land, which needs to be mentioned here."

Principal staples.

Table No. XX shows the areas under the principal agricultural

Crop.	1880-81.	1881-82.
Kangri	4,870	5,577
China	1,205	1,220
Muttar	7,925	1,225
Musk (Ort)	23,547	40,525
Mung	2,615	3,215
Masur	20,523	36,230
Turneric	1,170	2,209
Coriander	291	178
Chillies	1,671	2,115
Other drugs and spices	2,145	5,072
Linseed	5,522	5,442
Mustard	6,417	7,361
Til	16,651	12,911
Tara Mira	1,174	2,400
Henip	8,411	7,575
Kanumbh	682	847
Other crops	5,222	14,772

staples. The remaining acres under crop in 1880-81 and 1881-82 were distributed in the manner shown in the margin. Of the northern part of the Bāri Duāb then included in the Dinaugar *pargana*, Mr. Davies writes as follows in his Settlement Report:—

"All the best crops, except gram, are grown. Rice requires a large supply of water and a clayey soil; but *māsh* and *moth*, pulse and oil seeds, flourish on unirrigated lands. The *rabbi* crops grow almost without irrigation. They consist of wheat and barley, frequently sown together as *goji*. The sugar-cane of this tract is thin and not valuable, but it occupies the ground only one instead of two years, and needs little manure. Cotton is more grown on the banks of the Bías than elsewhere. Turmeric and hemp are raised at the head of the Duáb, vegetables round the towns, and melons on the sandy soil near rivers. It is the poverty of the people, not the incapacity of the soil or the defect of husbandry, which forbids a larger growth of the finer products."

The same authority states the products of the Batálá *tahsil* to be *māsh* and *moth* in the autumn harvest, and wheat and barley in the spring. Sugar-cane and cotton are also grown largely, and are superior to the produce of the northern parts of the Duáb. This was written before the opening of the new Bári Duáb Canal, which has had a potent effect in the substitution of cotton and superior cereals for the inferior pulses which were so largely grown at the time of Mr. Davies' Settlement. In the villages transferred from Kángará and in *chak* Narot, turmeric (*haldi*) and rice are the staple products, and both of them, being of superior excellence, are highly lucrative. In the Shakargarh *tahsil* all the best crops are grown, the sugar-cane being of peculiar excellence.

Table No. XXI shows the estimated average yield in lbs. per acre of each of the principal staples as shown in the Administration Report of 1881-82. The average consumption of food per head has already been noticed at page 31. The total consumption of food grains by the population of the district as estimated in 1878 for the

Grain.	Agricultur- ists.	Non agricul- turists.	Total.
Wheat ..	686,025	1,380,273	1,875,498
Inferior grains ..	2,625,292	1,339,273	3,964,565
Pulses ..	94,099	352,917	447,016
Total	3,156,016	2,011,461	5,067,079

purposes of the Famine Report is shown in maunds in the margin. The figures are based upon an estimated population of 906,126 souls. On the other hand the average consumption per head is

believed to have been over-estimated. A rough estimate of the total production, exports and imports of food grains was also framed at the same time; and it was stated (page 151, Famine Report) that the district did not ordinarily produce sufficient grain to feed its own population, and that the deficiency was made up by import from Amritsar and the countries south of the Sutlej.

Table No. XXII shows the live-stock of the district as returned at various periods in the Administration Report. The following more recent figures were furnished by the Deputy Commissioner in 1888:—

Cows and bullocks ...	129,870	Brought forward ...	251,821
Buffaloes ...	70,192	Horses ...	1,710
Sheep ...	18,467	Donkeys ...	7,234
Goats ...	30,511	Camels ...	182
Horses ...	2,403	Pigs ...	2,533
Mules ...	378		
Carried over ...	251,821	TOTAL ...	263,486
Number of live stock per square mile	...		564
Number of carts in the district	...		3,321

Chapter IV, A, Agriculture and Arboriculture, Principal staples.

Average yield. Pro-
duction and con-
sumption of food
grains.

Live-stock.

Chapter IV, A.

Agriculture and
Arboriculture.

Live-stock.

The above figures are of course only approximately correct, but they are as nearly correct as can be expected.

There are 25 Hisār bulls in this district. A cattle fair is held annually at Dinanagar at the *Dasehra* festival. The number of cattle exhibited, &c., and the amount of prizes distributed during the years 1882 and 1883, were as follows:—

Number of cattle attended in 1882	...	...	1,003
Ditto ditto in 1883	...	...	933
Number of cattle competed for prizes in 1882	...	...	28
Ditto ditto in 1883	...	...	55
Number of cattle that received prizes in 1882	...	No.	Amount of prize.
Ditto ditto in 1883	...	28	Rs. 100
		47	" 176

The fair is not a success; it is merely a local gathering, and it seems doubtful whether it should be supported by Government. There is at present one cattle *hakim*, and one more is expected. This cattle *hakim* came from Rohtak, and he is of some use, but nothing of any permanent value will be effected in the direction of curing cattle disease until they get a supply of good and well trained cattle *hakims* from the Lahore Veterinary College. There is much cattle disease in the district, though this last year it has been less virulent. The people know nothing of remedies; and diseased cattle have small chance of recovery. Cattle too in this district are very brutally used, and much overworked, and when disease appears they naturally easily succumb. A native society has been formed at Batálá for the suppression of cruelty to animals, and this has done some good. There are no Hisār rams in this district.

Horse-Breeding
Operations.

The following is a list of horse and donkey stallions in the Gurdáspur district:—

Name of Stallion.	Where stationed.	Date of arrival in the district.
H. S. Osmán Khán	Shakargarh	March 1882.
" Shikári	Gurdáspur	Ditto.
" Daulat	Batálá	November 1883.
D. S. Rájgarh	Gurdáspur	1882.
" Palwal	Shakargarh	1882.
" Rot	Batálá	November 1883.
" Rota	Gurdáspur	Ditto.
" Jamma Mal	Ditto	1881.

The first stallion Bukhúra (donkey) sent to this district was in December 1873, and after it came horse stallion Dost Muhammad in May 1880. Both these stallions were transferred in 1883 and 1882 respectively. The number of mares served during the last four years is as follows:—

1880-81	...	95
1881-82	...	15
1882-83	...	200
1883-84 (up to 30th November)	...	103

The only *tahsil* which has good horses is Shakargarh; but *tahsil* Batálá is also improving. The stock in Gurdáspur and Pathánot *tahsils* is below the mark. There are at present 106 branded mares, and 765 mares fit to be covered by donkey stallions. There are no trained *salotris* in this district.

There are two forests in the district which have been declared under the Forest Act, that of Bagarián Mullánwál, which is "reserved" and has an area of one square mile, and that of Sháhpur Kandí, which is "unreserved" and comprises 21 square miles. Table No. XVII shows the whole area of waste land, which is under the management of the Forest Department. The following note on the forests of the district has been kindly furnished by Mr. McDonell of the Forest Department. The note includes a description of the Chambá forests also, which, though they do not lie within British territory, may be usefully noticed here, as they are administered together with the forests of Gurdáspur proper, while the details given as to timber and forest produce apply generally to the neighbouring British territory of Dalhousie.

These are the only forests in the Gurdáspur district; they are situated in the low hills between Pathámkot and Dhamerá, being bounded on the north-west by the Rávi river, on the north-east by the range forming the boundary between Chambá State and British territory, on the south by the Chakkí river. The area is about 13,000 acres, of which, however, only the following blocks contain any even fair growth of timber—

		<i>Ghumao.</i>
1. Dallá Dhár	...	2,646
2. Nág Dhár	...	2,067
3. Sailí Dhár	...	1,652
4. Dhaultá Takkar	.	812
5. Sukret	..	594
6. Phután	..	560
7. Salákhri Mánar	...	445
8. Múran	...	138
9. Phún	...	263
10. Spar	.	976
11. Railá Baroh	.	243
..	Total	10,423

or 8,688 acres, a *ghumao* being $\frac{1}{4}$ ths of an acre. The soil is principally clay mixed with sand in part, which is obtained from the decomposition of the sandstone of which these low hills are formed; geologically these hills consist of sandstone and conglomerate, the formation being that of the Sewalik of which they are a continuation. The principal and most valuable tree is the *chil* (*Pinus longifolia*), but there are also the following:—

Shisham	... <i>Dalbergia sissoo</i> ;	Harar	... <i>Terminalia chebula</i> ;
Sannan	... <i>Ougenia dalbergiodes</i> ;	Bér	... <i>Erythra communis</i> ;
Bohr	... <i>Ficus Indica</i> ;	Mahuá	... <i>Basia latifolia</i> ;
Bakkáin	... <i>Melia Azadirach</i> ;	Bill	... <i>Eale marmelos</i> ;
Kaimbal	... <i>Odina Wodier</i> ;	Patájan	... <i>Putranjiva Roxburghii</i> ;
Falás	... <i>Butea frondosa</i> ;	Khair	... <i>Acacia catechu</i> ;
Kakós	... <i>Flacourtia Ramontchi</i> ;	Arjan	... <i>Terminalia arjuna</i> ;
Baherá	... <i>Terminalia bellerica</i> ;		

and others of less note.

These forests have not yet been made over to the Forest Department, but the matter is now under consideration. At present, and indeed for many years past, the department has exercised a sort of supervision over them, and a temporary establishment is employed. Government has only a right to the *chil* trees, or rather the villagers have rights of grazing, cutting of bushes for hedges, leaves for fodder, dead wood; when it is settled that the Forest Department takes over

Chapter IV, A.
Agriculture and
Arboriculture.
Arboriculture and
forests.

The Sháhpur Kandí
Forests.

Chapter IV, A.
Agriculture and
Arboriculture.
The Shāhpur Kandī
Forests.

the management of the forests, these rights will be strictly defined. There is no sale at present for the produce, except on a nominal scale, such as small sales of firewood and the occasional sale of a few *chāl* trees for repairs to bridges, &c.; but in past years a great deal of wood was taken out of the forests in the shape of charcoal for the Mādhopur Workshops, and should the Amritsar-Pathānkot line require firewood instead of coal, the demand from these forests will be a large one. There is a cart road from near Rāni Pokhar, on the Pathānkot-Dhar road, to Shāhpur on the Rāví, by which produce might be taken out, or it might be taken direct to Pathānkot, if the road there were widened and improved.

The Chambā Forests.

The forests of Chambā may be classed generally under two heads, (a) those that are under control of the Forest Department and come under the rules of the lease entered into with the Rājā of Chambā, (b) those over which the Forest Department has no control, they having been left unreserved by reason of their being too small, or containing no *deodar*, or being sacred forests. These two great classes may be redivided into (a) Pāngī Forests, (b) Rāví Forests, and (c) Outer Forests. The first (a) are situated, as the name implies, in the Pāngī valleys, that is the valley of the Chandra Bhaga and its tributaries within the Chambā State from British Lāhoul to the Gandheri *nallā*, which is the Kashmīr boundary. The second (b) are situated in the valley of the Rāví and its tributaries, and the Snil which joins the Rāví close to the borders of Kashmīr; the third (c) are situated either on the Dalhousie range or to the south of it. The area of the Pāngī Forests is estimated at 42,000 acres; of the Rāví Forests at 75,000 acres, and of the Outer Forests at 5,300 acres; no accurate surveys having as yet been made; the above refers to the reserves under control of the Forest Department; besides these there are the unreserved forests, which in Pāngī are of very small extent; in the Rāví they are larger, but probably do not exceed 10,000 acres in all, though it is impossible to say exactly, as no survey has been made, and they are scattered all over the valley. Of the outer unreserved forests the area is very small, and they consist of scattered patches of fir, pine and oak forests on the Bakloh and Dalhousie ranges. The whole of the forests may be called Alpine, their elevation being between 5,000 and 9,000; the formation consists for the most part of granite and gneiss, with clay slate in the higher altitudes and conglomerate near the rivers—traps also appearing in parts. The reserved forests came under control of the Forest Department in 1864 under the terms of a lease entered into with Rājā Gopāl Singh, then Rājā of Chambā, which lease is for 99 years, subject to a revision of rules every 20 years. The Government pays a sum of Rs. 21,000 yearly, of which a sum of Rs. 2,500 is returned to be expended on the planting and conservation of forests, &c.

The most valuable trees are—

Diār, <i>deodār</i> ...	<i>Cedrus deodara</i> .	Liñr (Pencil <i>cedār</i>)	<i>Juniperus exelsa</i> .
Kail, chir, blue pine ..	<i>Pinus exelsa</i> .	Dovī Diār ..	<i>Cupressus torulosa</i> .
Tos, rai (in Pāngī) spruce	<i>Abies Smithiana</i> .	Chilgoza ..	<i>Pinus gerardiana</i> .
Rai, tosh (in Pāngī) ...	<i>Abies webbiana</i> .	Brahmī ..	<i>Taxus baccata</i> .
Chīl ...	<i>Pinus longifolia</i> .		

Others.

Sannu	... <i>Frazinus floribunda.</i>
Kakkrean	... <i>Pistacia integerrima.</i>
Dauri	... <i>Cetrula ser rata.</i>
Mardi	... <i>Ulmus wallichiana.</i>
Mandi	... <i>Ulmus ?</i>
Akhor	} <i>Juglans regia.</i>
Akhrot	
Shamshád	... <i>Buxus sempervirens.</i>
Kau	... <i>Olea ferruginea.</i>
Ban	... <i>Quercus Ilex.</i>
Khaui	... <i>Quercus semicarpifolia.</i>
Bín	... <i>Quercus incana.</i>
Banni	... <i>Quercus dilatata.</i>
Charkhri	... <i>Carpinus viminea.</i>
Dhángi	... <i>Corylus colurna.</i>
Dhamman	... <i>Grewia oppositifolia.</i>
Do.	... <i>Grewia vestita.</i>
Gín	... <i>Æsculus Indica.</i>
Dodan	... <i>Sapindus detergens.</i>
Mahndar	... <i>Acer cæsum.</i>
Arkhar	... <i>Rhus semialata.</i>

Kakkrein	... <i>Rhus Punjabensis.</i>
Arkhar	... " <i>Wallichii.</i>
Jamua	... <i>Prunus patula.</i>
Kainth	... <i>Pyrus pashia.</i>
Kandla	... <i>Pyrus lanata.</i>
Ranus	... <i>Cotoneaster baccillaris.</i>
Do.	... <i>Cotoneaster acuminata.</i>
Killar	... <i>Parrotia jacquemontiana.</i>
Burairs	... <i>Rhododendron arboreum.</i>
Chandra	... <i>Phoebe lanceolata.</i>
	... <i>Blachius odoratissima.</i>
Chirmi	... <i>Litsa zeylanica.</i>
Panna	... <i>Ehretia serrata.</i>
Kardn	... <i>Morus serrata.</i>
Kharak	... <i>Celtis australis.</i>
Búri	... <i>Betula bhoppatra.</i>
Piak	... <i>Alnus nitida.</i>
Bed	... <i>Saxz tetrasperma.</i>
Safaidá	... <i>Populus nigra.</i>
Do.	... " <i>alba.</i>
Tálung	... " <i>ciliata.</i>

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tions.

The Chambá Forests.

The villages have rights of grazing, fodder grass, building, timber, firewood, &c., all of which are strictly defined in the reserved or leased forests. The produce that is exported from the Pángi and Rávi forests consists almost entirely of pine wood of the *deodár*, *kail*, *tos*, and *rai* trees, either in the form of logs or sleepers; it is taken down the Chenáb (Chandra Bhágá) and Rávi rivers to Wazirabad and Lahore for sale; the quantity and consequently the value is entirely dependant on the number of trees felled and logged. Of late years all fellings have ceased in Pángi except where dead trees may be found, so that not more than 50,000 cubic feet arrive in depôt of the value of about Rs. 25,000. Work has also ceased on the Rávi except in the case of dead trees, of which some 2,000 were felled and logged in 1882; these should give about 2 *lakhs* of cubic feet. The fact is, the green trees suitable for felling have been worked out in both these valleys, except in places requiring special and expensive works to get the timber out. In the outer forests, *viz.*, Kálátopi, Kainthli, Banf Khet and Bakloh, some 20,000 cubic feet of timber in saw scantlings are sold yearly for the stations of Dalhousie and Bakloh, the value of which is about Rs. 15,000; it consists entirely of pine wood, principally *deodár* and *tos*. This produce is conveyed to the stations by men, so the cost is much greater than by water. Since the beginning of lease in 1864 to the end of 1881-82, the receipts from the reserved forests have amounted to Rs. 30,16,000, but the expenditure has been Rs. 27,40,000; this is inclusive of the lease money paid to the Chambá Rájá; so that it has not been very profitable so far.

SECTION B.—OCCUPATIONS, INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE, & COMMUNICATIONS.

Table No. XXIII shows the principal occupations followed by males of over 15 years of age as returned at the Census of 1881. But the figures are perhaps the least satisfactory of all the Census statistics, for reasons explained in the Census Report; and they must be taken subject to limitations which are given in some detail in

Occupations of the
people.

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in Part II, Chapter VIII of the same report. The figures in Table

Population.		Town	Villages
Agricultural ..	11,298	385,085	
Non agricultural ..	70,061	557,245	
Total ..	81,359	742,333	

No. XXIII refer only to the population of 15 years of age and over. The figures in the margin show the distribution of the whole population into agricultural and non-agricultural, calculated on the assumption that the number of women and children dependent

upon each male of over 15 years of age is the same whatever his occupation. These figures, however, include as agricultural only such part of the population as are agriculturists pure and simple; and exclude not only the considerable number who combine agriculture with other occupations, but also the much larger number who depend in great measure for their livelihood upon the yield of agricultural operations. More detailed figures for the occupations of both males and females will be found at pages 106 to 114 of Table No. XIII and in Table No. XIIB of the Census Report of 1881. The figures for female occupations, however, are exceedingly incomplete.

Principal industries and manufactures.

Table No. XXIV gives statistics of the manufactures of the district as they stood in 1881-82. The silk industry is separately noticed at length below. The following account of the other industries of the district is taken from Colonel Harcourt's trade report for 1882-83 :—

Egerton Woollen Mills.

Egerton Woollen Mills were started in 1880, but manufacturing did not commence until the end of October 1882. The firm employs about 100 hands, who work for some 11 months in the year. There are three European supervisors, and work in the mills is very active. The cloth turned out is cheap and wonderfully good; and large contracts for the supply of regimental clothing have lately been secured. These mills are at Dhāniwāl, about seven miles from Gurdāspur, on the banks of the canal. They are lit up at night with electric light. The range of buildings is very extensive.

Sujānpur sugar-works.

The Sujānpur sugar-works are situated on the banks of the Bāri Doāb Canal, about half a mile from the thriving town of Sujānpur. The Company was registered on 4th May 1877 as a Joint Stock Company, Limited, and commenced working on 17th November 1878. The following is the staff which is employed for the whole year :—

	Monthly pay.
3 Europeans	Rs. 700
5 Munshis	" 140
7 Chaprāsis	" 37
8 Mistris	" 157
3 General	" 16
15 Cartmen, ploughmen, &c.	" 76

In addition to above, the following are employed as occasional servants, i.e., during the crushing season of five months and the refining season of from three to five months :—

1 Munshi at	Rs. 10
7 Chaprāsis	" 41

The average number of coolies, &c., employed during the crushing season is 400 or 500, the average rate of pay being from 2 to 3 annas per diem. The average number of bullock carts employed for five months is 80 per diem, the average spent on each cart being Re. 1. The manufacturing process consists—

- 1st.—Of crushing cane, the motor being water-power.
- 2nd.—Of clarifying the juice, the motor being steam-power.
- 3rd.—Of concentrating the juice, the process consisting of boiling in open pans, and then in ovens by steam.
- 4th.—Curing sugar, the agent being steam.

In the manufacture of rum the first process is fermenting wash in open vats of a capacity of 4,200 gallons each. The second process is that of distilling wash and rectifying spirit. The chief markets for sugar are Amritsar, Rawalpindi, and Sujánpur towns, and the chief markets for rum are the principal towns of the Panjab. First class sugar sells at an average of Rs. 14 the maund; second class sugar sells at an average rate of Rs. 12-8 to Rs. 13 the maund; and third class sugar at from Rs. 10 to Rs. 12 the maund.

No advances are made to the *zamíndárs* to induce them to grow cane, as it is found they are quite willing to undertake this cultivation on their own responsibility. The supply is in fact so large that the mills could, were there not other disturbing causes, be kept at work for the entire year. But the *zamíndárs* have a tendency to give their sugarcane only such water as may be over after they have fully irrigated their rice. When the Company purchase the cane, half the value set upon this is advanced, the balance being paid when the cane has been cut. The chief obstacle to the expansion of the industry are said to be these. The large importation of sugar from the Mauritius materially affects sales, and there is some trouble occasioned by the delay there is in delivering the cane at the mills in consequence of the defective state of the country roads from village to village. But the chief and most serious difficulty this Company labours under is in not being able to dispose of their rum, over 30,000 gallons being now in hand, and thus locking up a very large amount of capital.

The Dalhousie Brewery was established in 1881. The buildings lie on the rise of the hill as Dalhousie is approached. Most of the work is done by contractors who are not reckoned on the regular establishment, but about 30 to 50 hands are employed for eight months in the year. The scale of salaries varies from Rs. 7 to Rs. 20 per mensem. The process of manufacture is described as "brewing malt liquor and malting barley for same." The staves for the casks are procured from Trieste, and old commissariat casks are purchased from Kurrachi. The Company obtains its hops from London or from Nuremberg in Bavaria. The chief purchaser is the commissariat, but there is some small sale for the beer in Dalhousie. The chief difficulty this Company lies under is that of getting up supplies, as there is no cart road open, and most of the goods carried have to be conveyed on coolies.

Cotton is a common crop, and is a successful one as a rule. The Julahás who work in cotton are usually *kamíns* of the village. These men do not receive grain payments from the *zamíndárs*, their remuneration taking the form of reserving for themselves a piece of the cloth woven. Curiously enough there are very few dyers in red in the district, and so the colours used in dyeing cotton are nearly always blue and green. In picking the crop the women are employed, and some Julahás also assist in the field labour. In three days one-and-a-quarter seer of thread, priced at 12 annas, is used up.

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Sujánpur sugar
works.

Dalhousie Brewery.

Cotton.

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 tions.
 Cotton.

The cost of labour is quoted at 5 annas for the preparation of 12 yards of cloth, which sells for Rs. 1-2. This is calculated to give 6 annas clear profits, or Rs. 4 per maund. This is but a bare subsistence. A whole family work together, and sometimes two or three families join in the labour. The tools used are very cheap, a Jnlah's brush lasting for years. Sheets are striped; cloths are the articles manufactured. These are made entirely for district use, and are not exported. There are, however, other branches of cotton-work which should here be touched on. The *Batálá súsi* used for women's trousers are largely made of English and country thread, as noted under silk. The English thread is obtained from Amritsar and Delhi. Considerable exports of the *Batálá súsi* work take place to Jammu Amritsar, Lahore, and other towns, the *Batálá súsi* being well known. The principal ingredient is cotton, though in the better sorts, where prices range higher, there is proportionately very much more silk. The patterns are pretty and effective. Prices range from Rs. 2½ to 12 annas per yard. *Lúngis*.—As noted under "silk," *lúngis* are made of cotton, prices ranging per piece from Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 3-0-0. *Lois* and *wrappers*.—*Lois* or *wrappers* are also made of cotton and wool, in the proportion of two-thirds to one-third cotton. The thread used is of English manufacture. The principal seats of this trade are at Sujánpur, Dinanagar, and Patháńkot, and exports take place to Amritsar, the North-Western Provinces, and to Bengal. The usual time for export is November. During the Cabul war a good deal of this material was bought up for the use of the camp-followers in the expedition.

Wool.

Two sorts of wool are chiefly used—the *zer** and *gaddi*†. The first comes from Sháhpur and Siálkot, and the second from the country inhabited by the Gaddis, *i. e.*, Chambá and therabouts. Women are employed in separating and cleaning the wool. A common industry in this district is the working of borders to *pashmina* shawls in different coloured wools. A man will work about one yard of this in a day. A yard of work is worth 4 annas, *i. e.*, 1½ annas woollen thread and 2½ annas as labour.

Blankets or *lois* are also made. A good blanket, worth Rs. 20, will take about a month to weave, the cost being thus divisible: Rs. 14 stuff, and Rs. 6 labour. The blankets are made from district wool, and that which comes from Siálkot and Amritsar. The chief seats of this trade are Fatehgarh, Dharmkot, and Ikhláspur. There is some export of these blankets to Amritsar and Siálkot districts. The wool used is bought at Rs. 16 the maund, and the blankets sell at from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 each. The manufacture of *pashmina* shawls may be divided into three heads—that of weaving shawls, weaving shawl borders (as before noted), and shawl embroidery. The shawl-work is carried on by Kashmiris at Sujánpur, Dinanagar, Derá Nának, Patháńkot, Kanjour, and Batáli, and the trade is apparently in the hands of a few men. Especially is this the case at Derá Nának, where there are many shops full of workers, all seemingly employed by one master. The pay is wretchedly small, and the workers have to supply their own materials. They sit working crowded together

* *Zer* sells at Rs. 16 the maund.

† *Gaddi* sells at Rs. 21 the maund.

in small shops, and their life must be a perfect slavery; yet they work at this unremunerative toil, the pay being but 2½ to 3 annas the day, when they could command from Rs. 5 to 6 a month as daily labourers at the neighbouring railway works. Of late years the trade has decreased in shawls, and prices now do not range high. There are three kinds of wool used in the manufacture of shawls—Kashmiri, Rāmpuri, and Wāhābshāhi. The Amritsar prices of these are—Kashmiri wool Rs. 5, Wāhābshāhi Rs. 3, Rāmpuri Rs. 2 the seer. One-and-a-half seer of wool is calculated to make a length of 6 yards, at a cost of Rs. 18, namely, 3 seers of wool at Rs. 3 per seer, Rs. 9; spinning the thread, Rs. 4; wages of two persons for one month (one man and one woman), Rs. 5—total Rs. 18. The wool and silk used for shawl borders are obtained from Amritsar. The borders sell at from 2 to 8 annas per yard. The pattern resembles a thick flowered ribbon. This is used in fringing the shawls. Embroidery work consists of working flowers and fancy work on shawls with worsted and silk thread. *Lois* or wrappers are also manufactured of wool, the first by Kashmiris, and the second by Jūlāhas. The *loi* manufacture was referred to under the head “cotton.”

The carpenters in this district are chiefly Sikhs, but other Hindus and Muhammadans also work at this trade. Fine work is not common, but in several towns very fine carving on the lintels and door-posts, which are obviously modern. Their work is as good in so far as it goes as could be met with anywhere. There being two great rivers in the district—the Rāvi and the Bīas—boat-building is to a certain extent understood. The best craftsmen are said to be in Derā Nūnak. The favourite working woods are *kikar* and *shisham*. The former and probably its congener, the *phulki*—a very common tree in the district—is much used for plough shares, carts, and sugar-presses. *Ikks* are made in Batāla and Dīnanagar. The ordinary description of cart made here is defective, the yoke being too near the wheels; the result being that when large animals are working, their hind legs are struck every step they make by the *pinjra* or guard of the wheel. It has been calculated that an ordinary carpenter will work through 100 maunds of *kikar*, costing Rs. 7 in the rough, in one month, converting it into 50 maunds of made-up wood, the selling price of which would come to Rs. 25, or about Rs. 1 for two maunds. Bed-legs are manufactured to a very large extent in the Shakargarh *tahsil*, and in Jhabkara and Marora in the Gurdaspur *tahsil*. These legs are lacquered. These legs are brought into Dīnanagar, and from thence sent to Amritsar, Māliwa and Ferozpur. A very extensive trade is carried on in plough pieces. In the cold weather, hundreds of cattle and donkeys may be seen, each loaded with a pair of plough pieces, wending their way towards Amritsar. They do not appear to be made in this district, and they probably come from over the Rāvi, or the Kangra direction, and perhaps some few are from our villages on the border of the Rāvi. These plough pieces are small, and evidently are only meant for undersized cattle. Probably they are sent for down-country. Wooden comb-working at Srigobindpur selling at Rs. 4-8-0 per 1,000. These are sent to Delhi and Amritsar chiefly. Some 50 men are employed in the trade. Srigobindpur is the centre of the trade, but there are a few shops elsewhere.

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tions.

Lac.
Iron.

Lacquer-work is not carried on to a very great extent. Probably the very superior lacquer-work at Husliarpur affects establishments in this district. The lac is coloured with different ingredients. Of lac in the district there is abundance. It appears chiefly on the *sirris* and *ber* tree, the insect in the course of time ruining the tree.

Iron is purchased at Amritsar in bars at from Rs 5-6 the maund, and is worked up as required. Two men in two days will work up about 8½ seers of iron, costing Re. 1-8 (expending 2 annas on coal, and say 6 annas on labour). This will result in 5½ seers of material selling for about Rs. 2. The average outturn per man engaged in the industry would be about Rs. 15. Iron-work in this district is by no means elaborate. The necessary gear of wheels, *ekkas*, country locks, and so forth, can be prepared, but no fine work is attempted. The village blacksmith or *lohár* takes grain payments at the rate of about 1 seer in the maund from each *patiddar*; it is said.

Other metals.

Brass and copper and pewter-workers in brass and copper, termed *Tatiárs*, are not at all common. They are chiefly Hindus, and merely turn out the most ordinary household vessels. A man in one day will work up Rs. 3-4-0 worth of brass into a vessel worth Rs. 3-12-0. This shows a profit of 8 annas a day, but cost of plant and firing has also to be considered, so the profit is not really quite so much. Brass, copper, and pewter are imported from Amritsar. The brass consists of three parts copper and two parts *just*. Copper sells at 11 annas the seer, just at 10 seers for the rupee, and brass for 9 annas the seer. Pewter consists of 40 parts copper to 11 of tin, and sells at 15 annas the seer. These are Amritsar prices. A brass *lotah* weighing one seer will sell for one rupee; one made up of copper at Re. 1-4-0 the seer; while one of the pewter fetches Re. 1-6-0 the seer. The tools of the *Tatiárs* are very numerous, and may be valued at about Rs. 50 for the set.

Dyeing.

There is very little dyeing in this district. The dyer goes himself to Multán for indigo, bringing back about Rs. 100 worth. As a rule, he dyes only in blue and green, the green being a mixture of *haldi* (turmeric), grown chiefly near Narot, and *naspál* from the hills. The price of indigo at Multán is said to be two-fifths of a seer for the rupee. There are some few dyers in red, and they use *majith* from Cabul, or *kasumba*, the dye of the safflower, of which plant there are crops near Patháukot. One class of dyers here deserves note. They are the *chipís* or stamp-dyers. Their charges are from 3 to 4 annas for stamping a common cloth. These patterns are sometimes very effective, but the colours used are sombre. The best *chipi*-dyers are at Bahrámpur, where there is quite a trade in this industry. A dyer takes 5 annas for dyeing 9 yards of cloth red, and dyes some 40 pieces in one month. His average net income is barely over Rs. 10 a month. In the course of my cold weather wanderings, I only came across one dyer's shop, and his colours were all of a very sombre hue. Probably in Batálá and in the towns near Amritsar there may be something of a trade in dyes, and, as noted before, it is certain that a black dye is in use in Batálá for silk.

Jewelry.

The jewellers in this district are not good. The trade is not one that is prospering. If the wearing of ornaments be a fair test of the wealth of the people, one would say the people here were badly off,

for it is seldom one sees the women so laden with the solid jewelry to be seen in the Rohtak district. But the people here are heavily involved, and their being so materially affects the gold and silver-smiths' trade. The rates of working are the same as they are generally in the Panjab.

There is a considerable trade in skins from this district. The leather-trade is not, however, in a very prosperous condition. At Dinanagar and Batalá saddlery is made, and the harness of Dinanagar is really good; but as an industry, leather-making can hardly be held to exist in other places. The chief manufactory of leather is in Batalá, and exports from that town are sent to Amritsar and Delhi. Two descriptions of shoes are made at Batalá—the one plain, and the other embroidered with lace-work. The last fetches from Rs. 2 to 4 the pair. The commoner shoes sell from 12 to 14 annas the pair. The lace or rather gold thread used in ornamenting the shoes comes from Amritsar. The Batalá trade is diminishing in consequence of the large exports of Gurdáspur leather to other districts. In shoe-making, buffalo leather is used for the soles, cow skin for the uppers, and goat skin for the inside of the shoe. The very cheapest shoes sell for 5 annas, and in such shoes there is but about 2½ annas worth of leather. With a view to improving this industry, a teacher has been appointed in the Industrial School at Gurdáspur, who has several pupils. The work turned out is good. The village Chamár is a *kamín* who, as a rule, is paid 6 or 7 maunds for every plough used in the *patti* for which he is a *kamín*.

In this district the hand-wheel is more common than is the Panjab wheel worked with the feet. This industry is in a very backward condition, nothing but the very simplest articles being made. In this trade the men and women both work. It is calculated that two men will make 20 *gharrahs* in one day, the selling price of the lot being 5 annas. The labour is therefore very unremunerative, for the cost of purchasing and keeping donkeys for the conveyance of the earth required for the pots has to be taken into account. The Kallhandars, a wandering tribe in the district, make *hookah* bowls and snuff like articles by mixing goat's dung with clay. The *tanuni* in the dung combines with the iron in the clay, giving a blackish red appearance to the ware turned out of the kilns. These *hookah* bowls are made by hand, and are the rough earthen figures constructed by women, which are sold at fairs and large gatherings.

The oils made in this district are *sarson* (mustard), *til* (sisamum), and *alsi* (linseed). The oil is almost entirely used for home consumption. One oil-press (*kholu*) worked by two men will grind about 22 seers in one day. From 10 seers of grain it is calculated 3½ seers of oil will be produced; the remainder, the refuse *khal*, is used for the bullocks' feed. The annual average outturn per man engaged in this trade is about Rs. 360, or nearly a rupee a day. It is difficult to assess the increments properly, for the women help in cleaning the presses; but it may be allowed this industry is not such a poorly-paying one as are several others in the district. The original price of a *kholu* is Rs. 5. Of mustard and linseed, one maund is said to produce about 12½ seers of oil, and one maund of sisamum gives about 15 seers of oil.

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Building trade.

But little can be said of this industry, which is in a backward condition in the district. The bricks of the district are exceptionally strong and good, and there is a large trade in connection with the *pajdwas*. The ordinary village mason is common enough except in the Shakargarh *tahsil*, and there when works have to be constructed, the community desiring to build send in to Zaffarwāl in the Sialkot district. Workmen thus brought in from outside are paid and fed by those who engage them. As a rule, the masons earn from 5 to 6 annas daily.

Thatching.

This is a common industry in the district. In the lower hills the houses are of course all thatched; and grass being plentiful and cheap, roofs are in many villages made with bamboos and thatch. The rate for thatching is Rs. 4 per 100 square feet.

Sugar refining.

It may of course be said that all the preparations from the sugar-cane are in a way industries, but they would come better under the heading of an agricultural report than of one merely devoted to trades. The refinery of sugar is, however, a pure trade business, and deserves some note here. The *kanchis*, or sugar-refineries, are a source of great profit. They are entirely confined to places in the Batalā *tahsil*. The chief seat of this industry is in and about Brigobindpur. The refining process is as follows:—The juice is strained through a cloth, and, after being thus purified and cleansed, is placed in a pan into which shavings of the bark of the *suklai* tree are thrown. When again cleared of all foul matter, it is again boiled with a small quantity of sweet oil, about 3½ *chittaks* of sweet oil going to 1 maund of coarse sugar. This boiling takes about an hour, and the dirt being skimmed off, the juice is poured into jars, in which it remains for 15 days, when it is conveyed to a small tank or *kanchi*. The tank is of earth, and on either side two bricks 5 or 6 inches high are laid on the flooring, across which sticks are placed two or more inches apart. The sticks are crossed with reeds, and these again are covered with country cloth, the sides of the tank being hung with mats to prevent the earth from falling in. The juice is then poured over the cloth, and filtrates to the bottom of the tank, passing away through a drain made for the purpose, leaving the refined sugar on the cloth. The juice that escapes is termed *rāb*. The sugar that is left on the cloth is covered with a layer of moss which is left for three days, and this process is repeated at the same interval three or four times. The moss is pressed so that the remaining *rāb* is forced through it. The moss at one-half side is then removed, and one layer of sugar is taken off. Then the other side is cleaned; and as the sugar dries, it is removed by layers, the entire process taking two and three months. The sugar is then exposed to the sun and trodden down with the feet, when it is fit for the markets. One maund of sugar-cane of Rs. 2-8-0 is converted into—

			Rs.	A.	P.	
12 seers <i>land</i>	...	...	6	6	0	and into
28 seers of treacle	...	...	2	0	0	
Total value			8	6	0	

These *kanchis* only work from January to April. The value of their work is given at the top of the opposite page.

			Rs.	A.	P.
150 maunds <i>kand</i>	...	...	350	0	0
350 „ <i>treacle</i>	...	...	1,000	0	0
Total	...	...	1,350	0	0

Deducting four months' pay of one man at Rs. 4, Rs. 750 cost of cane, with other miscellaneous expenses, it is calculated each *kanchi* gives about Rs. 1,100 clear profit.

In the Pathankot *tahsil*, on the banks of the Chakkí stream, hemp is extensively grown, and is used for the making of *tat*. The chief seats of the manufacture are the villages of Dhumrai and Gharota. The principal market for the matting is Amritsar. The substance when thus made up is used by shop-keepers, and is also utilised in making bags for tents and for keeping grain in. A piece of *tat* 6 yards long fetches from 4 annas to Re. 1.

The common fibre of the sugar-cane is much used everywhere for rope-making, but a very superior description of twine is made of the fibre of the linseed plant grown in Shakargarh *tahsil*. The plants are steeped in water for about a month, and the fibre is then taken off and made into twine, which is well washed and cleansed by beating it with a heavy stick. It is then rubbed with *tat*. The industry is not a large one, but could probably be easily developed. The twine thus made is mainly exported to Amritsar and Sialkot, its chief use being the stringing of charpoys. The selling price in the district is four seers the rupee.

In the lower range of the hills in the Pathankot *tahsil*, and also in some parts of the Gurdaspur *tahsil*, the bamboo is very common, and its usefulness is much appreciated by the people. The thick hollow bamboos are used as *dooly* poles, for the shafts of *ekkas*, and for supporting thatching, and for *jadri* or lattice-work. The solid bamboos are converted into lances for cavalry regiments and for *chaukidars*. The bamboo is also very largely used for making matting and basket-work, such as sieves and cases for holding grain, &c. There is a large export of bamboo-work of sorts. The men employed in this trade are the *Dumnas*. Prices of bamboos run from Rs. 2 to Rs. 18 the 100.

Country soap is made at Batála. *Sajji* is purchased from Amritsar at Rs. 2-8 per maund. The oil used is *til* and *sarson*, and sometimes *alsi*. A maund of *sajji*, a maund of oil, and a maund of lime are mixed together and left mixed for about a month. The substance is then heated in a chaldron for about four days, and the resulting liquor poured into another receptacle, where it is allowed to harden, selling for Rs. 8 a maund. It is calculated that about 120 maunds of this soap is prepared in the year, so the industry cannot be as yet termed a very thriving one.

The ordinary fire-work-maker buys his sulphur in Amritsar, and makes his own saltpetre and charcoal. All the chemicals used for the coloured lights are said to come from England. There are a good many fire-work license-holders in the district, but it may be said their work is in every case very second rate.

A *chapera* is a man who stamps patterns in gold and silver leaf on dark coloured cloths, giving at some little distance a species of tawdry fine appearance. These men it is said are found in all the

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larger towns. The gold and silver leaf is invariably procured from Amritsar.

Mr. Kipling has kindly furnished the following note upon the manufactures of Gurdāspur:—It is customary to say of the woollen industries of the Gurdāspur district that they are dying out or falling off. But it seems doubtful whether they were ever really very prosperous. At Sujānpur, Dinanagar, Derā Nānak, Puthānkot, Kanjour and Batilā, there are Kashmīrī weavers and ombroiderers who carry on their trades for a wretched pittance which would seem to be scarcely enough to keep body and soul together. They are, like so many more artizans of the province, practically enslaved to dealers, and earn but $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 annas per diem. The masters in their turn find but a precarious sale for their goods, and the wonder is that so much good work is turned out under conditions so desperate. Fortunately there are still large numbers of people in this country who wear coloured woollen shawls. A large crowd of the people of Bengal, such as was daily seen at the Calcutta Exhibition, shows at a glance that though Governments and Native Princes no longer encourage the manufacture of the best kind of shawls for their *toshā khānas* and for gifts, there is still a market for ordinary woollen goods. Many of the native ladies of Calcutta insisted on visiting the Exhibition, and it was seen that the wearing of shawls was by no means confined to the male sex. But the months during which a woollen shawl is comfortable in the North-Western Provinces, Bengal and Bombay are but few; and in spite of the efforts of dealers who travel unceasingly, the consumption must be relatively small. There is not a town of any importance in India in which Panjāb woollen goods are not found awaiting sale. The adoption of a semi-Europeanized costume by many of the educated classes might perhaps be thought to tell heavily against the shawl trade. But against the number of educated natives who have adopted the closely fitting coat of English woollen cloth must be counted those of the uneducated classes, who, formerly wearing cotton alone, are now sufficiently prosperous to afford wool. And this would seem to be a large class. It seems clear that the Kashmīr shawl must for a long time to come be in some demand, but it is no less clear that there is an excessive supply. At the Panjāb Exhibition of 1881 the cheapness and good quality of the woollen goods from this district were commented upon by the jurors. A large *jānewār* (striped fabric suitable for a curtain) cost Rs. 6 only, and although somewhat coarse in texture, it was decidedly what English tradesmen call "good value." A speciality of the district is its *kīndra bīf*, woollen shawl-edgings or borders. Many of these are pretty in colour and capable of being utilised by European milliners and dress-makers. For furniture too, except in this country, the modern fanciful upholstery might find them a place. But the perpetual change in European fashions, and the facility with which Western steam-driven looms can imitate and undersell any fabric that attracts public notice, forbid any hope of local industries receiving a permanent benefit from European trade. At this moment the Rānpur *chaddar* and similar soft wool goods are in some favour in England. It is true that a number of Panjāb *chaddars* are sent home and dyed in soft colours, which are supposed to be

peculiarly Indian, but the greater part of the goods advertised as "Amritsias" and under other oriental names are of French or English make. The narrow widths in which the cheaper cloths, such as *pattis*, *aludins* and *malidas* are made, render their adoption by Europeans almost impossible. But for this, which seems to be an insuperable difficulty to the ignorant hand-loom weaver, there might be a chance of employment for many weavers. There is no recognizable difference between the shawl-work of the Gurdáspur district and that of Amritsar and Kashmir. Much of the material used is brought from Amritsar, and some of the finished articles are there disposed of.

Mixed fabrics, English cotton thread and country wool are made at Pathankot, Sujānpur and Dinanagar. The *loi*, a coarse cold weather wrap in greyish white, is the usual article, and it is exported in some quantities to Amritsar, the North-Western Provinces, and Bengal. At Fatehgarh, Dharnikot and Ikhláspur all-wool *lois* are made. *Pashmina* of course is not used in these goods, but the ordinary wool of the district.

The establishment of a woollen cloth factory with English power-looms and English methods of dyeing and finishing cannot fail, if it proves successful, to have some influence on the production of self-coloured woollen fabrics. The Egerton Woollen Mills Company, whose factory is at Dhuārwāl, 8 miles from Gurdáspur, produce blankets and all the coarser varieties of *lois* and *pattis*, as well as more highly finished broad cloths, serges and other strong woollen goods. Their looms are driven by water-power supplied from the Bāri Dōāb Canal. For the coarser fabrics, country wool is used, but Australian wool is also imported and worked up in the finer goods. These cloths can be put in the market at rates relatively much cheaper than the ordinary hand-woven woollen goods, and seem likely in time to take their place to a large extent. But as the profits of such an enterprise must depend mainly on regular wholesale production as in contracts for military and police purposes, it may be long before the domestic blanket-weaver is driven to other occupations. The *sais* of Batālā have a good reputation. They are striped like all *sais*, but often have an admixture of silk. Colonel Harcourt, who has reported at length on the industries of the district, suggests that the fabric is very suitable for shirts, and there can be no doubt that it is a serviceable and agreeably coloured stuff. But the narrow width in which it is made would be a bar to its adoption for this or any other European purpose. Its chief use is for women's *pijāmas*, each pair of which consumes a much larger quantity than the uninitiated would imagine. These *sais* answer in some sort to the silk-bordered cotton goods of Bombay and the Central Provinces.

Lungis of cotton and silk mixed, and of all silk with *kalābatūn* or gold thread bars and stripes, are made at Batālā and Fatehgarh. Silk *izārbands* dyed black are also made. Noticing the ordinary cotton-weaving for domestic uses, Colonel Harcourt writes that "the *julāhus* (weavers) who work in cotton are usually *kamins* (menials) of the village. These men do not receive grain payments from the *zamindārs*, their remuneration taking the form of reserving for themselves a piece of the cloth woven. Curiously enough there are

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"very few dyes in red in the district, and so the colours used in dyeing 'cotton are nearly always blue and green.' Red, it may be explained, though it is a favourite colour, is a troublesome one to dye, and *majūh* or madder, the dye substance generally used, is relatively expensive. Indigo and turmeric are cheap. Mr. Harris has enquired into the economics of village weaving, and he notes that 'in three days 'one and a quarter seers of cotton yarn worth 12 annas is used. The 'cost of labour is quoted at five annas for the preparation of '12 *gaz* of cloth, which sells for Rs. 1-2. This is calculated to give 'six annas clear profit, or Rs. 4 per *manud*.' From this it would appear that there are only Rs. 4 of clear profit on 96 days' labour! Mr. Harris continues:—'This is but a bare subsistence. A whole 'family work together, and sometimes two or three families join in the 'labour. The tools used are very cheap, a *Julaha's* brush lasting for 'years. Sheets and striped cloths are the articles manufactured. 'These are made entirely for district use, and are not exported.' It is not easy to take every minute detail into consideration in estimates of this kind, but it is certain that coarse cotton-weaving is generally in a very bad way in Gurdāspur as in other districts.

Lacquered turnery is brought at Jhabkara and Marora. Charpoy legs here as elsewhere are the staple articles.

Srīgobindpur is noted for combs, which sell for Rs. 4-8 per mille, and are chiefly disposed of at Delhi and Amritsar. The long parting comb of European toilets is not used, but a small comb with a rounded back.

From Batāla, through Colonel Harcourt, Deputy Commissioner, a very good carved *bārf* or window-frame in *shisham* wood was sent to the Calcutta Exhibition, where it gained a medal. The ornament was well designed and neatly executed, and but little inferior to that of Chinot. Sikh carpenters indeed contend that the Amritsar and Gurdāspur districts are the home and birth-place of good architectural wood-carving, and that in old towns like Batāla, Hariānā &c., the best examples are to be found.

The pottery of the district is poor, and there is no special character in the jewelry and silver-work.

Sericulture.

The following brief history of sericulture in Gurdāspur is taken from a *Memorandum on Silk in India* by Mr. Leotard:—

Gurdāspur is one of the districts of the Punjab in which continued efforts have been made to introduce sericulture on a considerable scale. In this district, from 1873, increasing silk-worm establishments were reported to be rising up. The five establishments that existed in the Gurdāspur and Amritsar districts had increased to fifty in Gurdāspur alone. Mulberry trees (variety not mentioned) existed in abundance in some parts of the district. Among those who engaged in the business was Mr. F. Halsey. This gentleman had, after carrying on the business on a small scale in the previous year, commenced rearing operations on a much extended scale in February 1873. It was found at that time that the natives who kept silk-worms in the district endeavoured to rear a much larger number of worms than they had space to house them, or food to give them; and the result was that a large number of worms perished each year, and the rest were reared under conditions which stunted their growth and made them liable to

disease. Thus the cocoons produced were poor and of a quality inferior to those more carefully reared. As an inducement to growers to adopt a better system of culture, and in view to directing the attention of others to the subject, in other words, to induce silk-growers to look more to the quality of the cocoons, the Financial Commissioner, on a suggestion by Mr. F. Halsey, seconded by the District officer, recommended, and the Government of the Punjab sanctioned, the grant of Rs. 1,000 in prizes from the district funds of Gurdaspur for the best cocoons of local production to be exhibited at some central locality. From this originated the annual exhibitions of cocoons in the Gurdaspur district.

In 1877 Mr. Halsey pointed to the causes which prevented the people from raising cocoons to perfection. These were want of well-aired dry sheds, and larger quantities of eggs than the rearer could properly attend to. Three hundred superficial feet of room and the care of two individuals are, he wrote, necessary for worms hatched from 1 oz. of eggs, and this would give 40 to 50 seers of cocoons worth from Rs. 30 to 40; whereas the rearers very commonly hatch out from one to five seers (32 to 160 oz.) of eggs without perhaps 300 superficial feet of room, and with six men in all to look after the worms. The proper thing for one seer of eggs would be 9,600 feet of room and 6½ men to attend, and the produce would amount to 32 maunds of cocoons worth Rs. 960. A man here commonly undertakes this who has not Rs. 5 in the world; whereas, if one man and his son would undertake to raise the worms from 1 oz. of eggs, he might, without any cash outlay at all, make Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 in 40 days, sufficient to keep him in tolerable plenty for the rest of the year. But, like every thing else in this country, the native looks to quantity, not to quality.

Gurdaspur was considered by Mr. Halsey to be situated at quite the most southern limit of the *Bombyx mori*; and in order to escape the great heats which are apt to come on just at the time the silk-worm is forming its cocoon, which is the most critical moment of his life, it was necessary that art should be brought to its aid. There was no difficulty in hatching the eggs sufficiently early; the difficulty was to prevent its hatching before there was sufficient food for the young worm. Mr. Halsey proposed to overcome this difficulty by himself supplying free of cost in January at Sujānpur, cuttings of the "Chinese mulberry (*Morus Chinensis*), which bursts into leaf three weeks before the common wild mulberry." This would enable rearers to force the season by fully three weeks, and thus avoid the heats which sometimes cause disastrous effects. As to mulberry trees in this (Gurdaspur) district, the practice had been to divide the lines of road and canals where there were trees of the kind, to apportion them out to silk-worm-rearers, and to let each man have that part of the road (or canal) which was nearest to his house or workshop, the length of the road (or canal) line granted being in proportion to his requirements. One Sheikh Jāfir of Nainakot, the first silk-grower in the district, had the lease of the encamping-ground at that place, and received at a fixed rate annually the lease of the Public Works Department road which runs through the Shakargarh *tahsil*. On the district roads and the canal the lessees were

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in some places allowed to break off small twigs bearing leaves, and in others, from roadside trees, merely the leaves. On the Bāri Doāb Canal the length of line on which mulberry trees were grown was 5½ miles, and a portion of it from Mādhopur to Sarna bridge, a distance of seven miles, was sold to the Manager of the Punjab Sugar-Works Company—it is not said for what purpose. The Local Government quite saw that "the formation and maintenance of China mulberry plantations are of importance in connection with the development of the silk industry;" and it caused the district officers to be instructed to encourage the formation of these plantations, and assist the industry as much as possible without direct interference. It also invited the attention of the Conservator of Forests to the matter, and expressed the opinion that "large plantations of the China mulberry might be formed by the officers of the Forest Department, which would be of great assistance to this industry, and pay well."

In Mr. Coustant's opinion some of the cocoons exhibited in 1880 were of exactly the same quality as those he had been in the habit of buying in France, Italy, and Spain. General inquiries tended to show that the most successful rearers did not use the leaves from the roadside trees, but had their own plantations.

The number of competitors and the quantity of the produce exhibited in 1880 were much less in 1879. The Deputy Commissioner attributed this to the fact that both the country eggs collected by the people and the home eggs supplied to them were destroyed by change of climate or through some other accident.

Immediately after the exhibition of 1880, the advisability was considered of having one joint show at Mādhopur, in Gurdāspur, instead of two separate ones (one in Gurdāspur and the other in Kāngra) as in previous years; the Local Government having consented to the change, the exhibition of 1881 was held at Mādhopur on the 2nd May. Due notice had been given throughout the tracts concerned, and list of *bond fide* rearers were obtained from *tahsildārs*. There were in all 447 exhibitors, of whom 124 were *zamindārs*, and 323 of mixed professions. There were few exhibits of country egg cocoons, the majority being from eggs imported from Japan, France, and Italy. The following table shows the results:—

Tahsil	Cultivators	No of prizes given to		Amount of prizes.			Weight of seed used		Weight of cocoons produced		Selling price per lb.		Number of such cocoons received by Government at once.
		Mixed professions	Cultivators	Mixed professions	Cultivators	Mixed professions	Foreign	Country	Foreign	Country	Foreign	Country	
		No.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S.	M. S.	M. S.	M. S.	
Batala (a)	60	62	7	13	75	125	0 0 12	0 0 12	0 49	0 15	0 2	0 3	43
Shalagarh (b)	27	118	10	31	155	475	0 13 12	0 10 12	42 6 43	1 8	3 34	0 3	33
Pathankot (c)	15	36	4	3	140	115	0 29 0	0 4 12	14 26 5	2 4	0 5	0 5	34
Gurdaspur (d)							0 26 12	0 4	40	0 22 10			
Total (Gurdaspur)	102	218	21	40	400	760	1 29 0	0 19 0	17 21	01 301	3 71	4 6	170
Narapur (Kangra)	22	105	11	23	100	200	0 8 12	0 5 12	34 12	314		0 1	105
Grand Total	121	323	32	62	500	1,000	2 2 12	0 24 12	26 27	05 5	3 74	4 15	276

(a) Produced at Batala. (b) Produced at several villages. (c) Produced at Sujampur. (d) Produced at several villages.

The Deputy Commissioner of Gurdáspur, from whose report the above figures have been taken, wrote as follows:—

"A number of persons brought in cocoons, whose names had not been entered as *bona fide* rearers; those to whom the *tahsildárs*, who were present, could certify, were admitted to the competition, and the others excluded; the reason being that in former years a *bona fide* rearer made over a number of cocoons to other parties who had not reared them, on the understanding that the prizes, if obtained, should be divided, and it was to prevent this that lists were prepared. The cocoons raised from the acclimated Japan and foreign eggs were very good, and declared by Mr. Moore, the only export present, to be equal to any he had ever seen. The country cocoons exhibited were, however, not of a very superior description; they were of the same kind as shown last year. The quantity was certainly much smaller; this is owing to a disease having infected the country worms for the last three or four years, and consequently very little seed was left in the district. This year also in a few places the worms have died. From inquiries made by the agent of Messrs. Lister & Co. it appears that the disease was brought into the district by eggs imported by the late Mr. Halsey; these were hybridised with the country cocoons, which naturally spread the disease over the whole district; no remedy has yet been discovered, but it is said that the worms recovered by removal to a cooler place. All the natives appeared much pleased, and took a general interest in all the proceedings; next year Messrs. Lister and Co. hope to have seed available for distribution by 15th January, so that the worms may commence spinning early in the season, and they intend to extend their mulberry plantations, not only at Gulpur, but wherever land can be procured. They are about to build sheds at Gulpur, and to make them over, with a portion of the mulberry plantation, to any person who will commence operations on the spot, their object being, of course, to obtain as many cocoons as they can, so as to keep the filature at work. The majority of the exhibitors sell their cocoons to the firm, and all who do so of course prefer Mádhopur as the place of exhibition, as it saves them a double journey. Those who reel their own silk prefer Gurdáspur, but I think Mádhopur is the most convenient place as regards accommodation, &c. Messrs. Lister and Co. are about to try the experiment of hatching eggs of the silk-worm during the rains; they are taking all the seed to Dalhousie for the summer, and will bring down a certain quantity in July for distribution, and will give four silver medals for the best cocoons then produced; they seem confident about their success, but the native professionals are not of the same opinion. Neither *zamindárs* nor professionals care to disclose their actual circumstances, partly through fear of taxation, and partly because, being more or less indebted, they do not wish their creditors to know their exact income; including what is admitted to have been reeled off, calculating at 10-41 seers of silk per maund of cocoon, the total outturn in silk during the year would be, in rough numbers, 80½ maunds. Messrs. Lister and Co. purchased the mulberry leaves on certain district roads, and gave them free of cost to persons who were willing to sell their cocoons to the firm. The necessity for feeding silk-worms by

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night as well as by day was properly made known to the people. *Zamindárs* take this silk culture up because their wives and children can work at it while they are in the fields, but professionals make it their principal business, and are able to devote more time and attention to the worms, both at the breeding and spinning stage, than a *zamindár*, who comes home wearied by his out-door work, can possibly do, and this is why professionals are most successful in sericulture. The operations of the official year 1880-81 in increasing mulberry plantations were thus condensed by the Deputy Commissioner:—

Tahsil.	Country.		Foreign.		Remarks.
	Acre.	No. of trees.	Acre.	No. of trees.	
By private persons (Madhopur)	..	..	40 acres	No. not stated	15 feet apart, consisting of the China and Philippine varieties, by Mrs. Lister & Co.
Oulpur hedgings	150 acres	No. not stated	..	..	6 x 1, apart of the common country mulberry, by Messrs. Lister & Co.
In nurseries of Oulpur Rakh.	..	..	Area not stated	20,000	Cuttings of the China and Philippine varieties.
In nursery at Oulpur Rakh.	200 acres	No. not stated	..	..	Kai wood, which will be planted out during the rains to the extent of Messrs. Lister & Co.'s land at Oulpur.
Shakargarh	O. R. M. 50 6 4 A. R. P. 30 2 24	10,650	K. G. M. 6 2 0 A. R. P. 6 1 0	2,500	The figures represent the total number of trees existing in Shakargarh tahsil, and not those which were planted during the year under report.
Ratala	2 kanals 33 poles	35	8 kanals 7 poles	4	
Pathankot	..	..	..	..	No trees were planted during the year; the worms were fed upon the roadside mulberry trees.
District Committee nursery of China mulberry in Gurdaspur.	..	..	Schomburgk A. R. P. 6 2 27	3,100	1,500 planted in 1873-80.
			..	..	1,600 planted in 1880-81.

The Punjab Government, in reviewing the report, noticed, among other points, the fact now mentioned by the Deputy Commissioner, that country worms were infected with "a disease" since the last three or four years; but the Lieutenant-Governor did not think it necessary to take any special steps in the matter. From the facts stated by the Deputy Commissioner, that very few country cocoons were exhibited this year, and that Messrs. Lister & Co. gratuitously distribute foreign seed to all breeders who agree to sell the produce to them, it appears certain that the foreign seed will supersede the country seed without any effort being made in this behalf. It is not unlikely that the moths and worms of the two classes are allowed to mix; but unless this is the case, the infection cannot spread. The development of mulberry plantations was also considered satisfactory by the Lieutenant-Governor; and the irrigation department was requested to plant mulberry trees, as far as possible, on the banks of the Bári Doab Canal and its main distributaries in the Gurdaspur district.

Another exhibition was held in the Gurdaspur district on the 2nd May 1882; it was largely attended. The samples of cocoons

were, on the whole, inferior, because of the disease among the silk-worms originating with the indigenous country eggs and spreading to the foreign, owing to the natives not having been careful enough to prevent the two kinds of seeds from getting mixed. The proportion of foreign to that of country cocoons produced was 1 maund of the former to 1 maund $8\frac{1}{2}$ seers of the latter. The quality of the country cocoons was not nearly so good as the product from foreign eggs. The sickness was among the indigenous worms much greater than among those from foreign eggs. The disease affected both the quantity and quality of the out-turn of cocoons, and Messrs. Lister & Co. apparently were unable to obtain enough silk to keep their filature in constant work, and they had to seek supplies in Bengal.

Colonel Harcourt thus describes the Mádhopur filature as it existed in 1883:—

"In 1880 Messrs. Lister & Co. decided on opening a silk filature, and the old Government workshops at Mádhopur were rented from the Canal Department. A filature comprising 56 basins was got out from France and erected in the workshops, while certain additions and alterations were made to the main building. On examination of the country silk-worm eggs, a good deal of disease was discovered, and the firm then telegraphed to France for 30 kilos of seed. These arrived in time for the crop, but the seed having been badly packed, a very small quantity was of any use. In the season referred to the firm only obtained 40 maunds of cocoons, which were reeled off during January and February 1881. The mills were first put in motion on 1st January 1881, and had to be closed again during the first week of March for want of cocoons. In 1881 the firm imported some 500 oz. of seed from France, and a similar quantity of seed was also received from the Company's branch office at Dehra Dún. These eggs were freely distributed among the people, with instructions not to mix or rear the worms near any of the country or local kind. The result was a crop of nearly 500 maunds of green cocoons. The mills were again started on 1st July, and were kept steadily at work till the end of January 1882. The firm bred from the very best cocoons some 1,800 oz. of eggs; they imported 300 oz. from France, and received 156 oz. from Dehra Dún, a total in all of 2,256 oz. With this large quantity of eggs in hand, and in anticipation of a proportionately good crop, 58 basins were added to the mills, making a total of 114 in use. Unfortunately, however, the natives were very careless in the mixing of their eggs; and worms and the disease touching the foreign stock, the crop was a failure, only some 150 maunds of green cocoons being forthcoming. This quantity was reeled off with 88 basins at work during July.

"During 1881, 56 hands were engaged for six months, and in 1882, 56 were engaged for one month and 88 for one month. The pay of those employed was from Rs. 2 to 4-8 per mensem. The manufacturing process is as follows:—The grub or chrysalis is first destroyed in the cocoons by laying the latter out in the sun or by steaming them. When the cocoons have become thoroughly dry, each reeler has a seer of these weighed out to him, and a couple of handfuls of cocoons are then placed in a basin of boiling water, and battled or knocked about until the gum has all softened and the threads of the silk appear. These are then collected together by means of a birch bush, and the number of stands required for the required deniers are crossed together and placed on the hank reel, when the wheel is put in motion and the whole of the silk is wound off on to it. When the whole of the seer of cocoons has been wound off, the silk is taken off the hank reels, tested and weighed, and is then kept in a large box until

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there is sufficient to make up a bale of two maunds, when the said bale is despatched to the Company's works at Bradford. The whole of the produce is sent to the herd-works at Bradford, where it is made up into piece-goods. Samples of the net silk have been valued at Lyons at from 52 to 55 francs the *kilo*. The value of the net silk in English prices is from £0-19-3 to £1-0-4 the lb, the prices of Lyons' silk being from £1-0-4 to £1-4-1 the lb. Taking the exchange at 1s. 6d. the rupee, the Madhopur net silks are worth from Rs. 23-2-0 to Rs. 24-6-0 per seer, the Lyons' silk ranging from Rs. 24-5-0 to Rs. 29 per seer. The Manager states he can place no dependence on cottage cultivation, and it is clear the firm must depend very much on having their own mulberry plantation with suitable rearing sheds. The main difficulty this manufacture has to contend against is the disease among the country worms; and the remedy for this difficulty is not immediately apparent, for the people will neither give up nor destroy their eggs. Messrs. Lister & Co. have applied for a long lease of some land suitable for a mulberry plantation and for the erection of rearing sheds in the sadr station of Gurdaspur.

Colonel Marcourt writes:—

Silk industry.

"The silk industry is chiefly in the hands of Kashmiris, but a good many *zamindars* also interest themselves in the rearing of silk-worms. The recent exhibition of cocoons at Pathankot shows that there were no less than 543 exhibitors from this district, and it is estimated that there were about 30 others who are engaged in this work and who did not attend. The only native rearer of any importance lives at Kot Naina. The *zamindar* producers sell their silk to the Kashmiris, who take it to Amritsar to be disposed of. The trade cannot be termed a thriving one. Silk-dyeing takes place in the district only to a very limited extent. Batala was at one time famous for its silk-work, but the industry there is not what it was. *Phulkaris* are made in the district, but these are not usually for sale, being prepared as presents for relations. They occasionally, however, come into the market. Besides the above, silk is largely used in *hookah* stems, in working the border of *pashmina chadlars*, and in sewing on imitation leaves on cloth. This last is the work of women. Another class of workers termed *patoyas* carry on a trade in threading beads and jewels with silk. Besides being used in *chauldar* borders, silk is employed in embroideries, and also in the preparation of the Batala *sisis*,—a striped variety of cloth used for women's trousers. These *sisis* are far famed, but the trade is suffering from imports of English chintz. The stuff would make excellent shirts. It is durable and very pretty. *Lungis* are also manufactured in the district. Some are entirely of silk; a second variety of silk and cotton mixed; while a third description is entirely of cotton. The thread used is dyed at Batala in safflower and indigo. Lace is sometimes worked into these *lungis* which then command good prices. The silk used in *lungis* and *sisis* is dyed majinta. Batala and Fattchgarh are the main seats of this trade, and the work is largely exported to Jammú and Amritsar. Silk *lungis* fetch from Rs. 25 to 40 per piece, and, if worked with lace, command Rs. 100. Silk and cotton mixed fetch from Rs. 3 to Rs. 8. Cotton *lungis* sell at from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 3. *Izárband*.—Silk of two kinds, viz. *Báná* and *Makhtál sikka*, is used in the manufacture of *izárbands*. *Báná* silk comes from Bokhara, and is of a superior description. The *Makhtál sikka* is procured from Amritsar and Jalandhar. In this district the *izárbands* are only dyed black, and the brighter colours are dyed in Amritsar and other large towns. To increase the weight of the silk, a little sugar-candy and *litharge* are mixed with the dye.

Table No. XXV gives particulars of the river traffic that passes through the district, while some further information on the subject

will be found below under the heading "navigable rivers." The exports and imports of food-grains have already been noticed at page 51. Gurdaspur is one of the districts in which foreign trade is registered; and the following note on the subject has been compiled from recent returns:—

"The trade posts are—

(1) At Basohli to register the trade with Udampur, Riárf and Bahdarwah in Jamu territory.

(2) At Sukkho Chakk } to register the trade with Ráminagar, Jasrotá, Gillak, Sámá and Jamu.

(3) At Dandot

"The value of the trade registered in 1882-83 was—

	Imports. Rs.	Exports Rs.
At Basohli	94,830	76,247
" Sukkho chakk	52,065	80,320
" Dandot	2,04,463	2,68,032

"With Kashmír generally the chief imports are drugs, dyes, fruits, grain, *ghi*, oil-seeds, raw silk, woollen stuffs, shawls, and wood. Exports are: piece-goods, metals, grain, salt, sugar, and tea. But owing to the fact that the statistics are arranged by countries, it is impossible to say how far this is true of that part of the Kashmír trade which passes through Gurdaspur. "The following description of the trade of the district has been supplied by Colonel Harecourt:—

The chief articles of export and import of the Gurdaspur district may be classified as follows:—Cereals; saccharine produce; articles of woollen and cotton manufacture; silk and manufactures of silk; wood and wooden articles; tāt, twine and rope; bamboos; beer and rum; leather; English wine, &c.; *ghi*, cotton, medicine and drugs; tea, piece-goods and iron.

Wheat, white and red, is the chief produce of the Riárki villages. It is exported to Amritsar and thence to England and other European marts, *via* Karachi. But as the agricultural produce of the district is barely sufficient to meet the local demand, the population being 452 persons to the square mile of the total area of the district, the export is reduced to the minimum, and is estimated at 40,000 maunds, value Rs. 60,000. Riárki as a circle may be considered as the centre of trade as regards wheat.

The same circle of villages and other fertile parts of the district supply *māh* or *mah* for export to Amritsar, from whence it is distributed to the neighbouring towns and villages.

Rice is largely grown in *chak* Andar, and in the submontane tracts of the district, and comprises several varieties differing widely in value and quality. It is the staple food of the people of these parts of the district. The surplus being exported to Amritsar, where it finds a market for re-export to other places. The amount of export is believed to be 50,000 maunds, value Rs. 1,00,000. Rice is also exported in large quantities from the neighbouring district of Kangrá, and passes through this to Amritsar, Lahore and other principal places.

Sugar-cane is grown in all parts of the district, especially in the Gurdaspur and Batálá *tahsils*, on canal and well-irrigated villages, and occupies more than one-sixteenth of the total area of the district. Unrefined and refined sugar (*gur* and *khand*) are obtained from the juice

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of this cane, and are exported in large quantities to the neighbouring towns of Amritsar, Siālkot and Lahore, and from the latter place to Multān, Sakkar, and Karāchi, where it finds a lucrative market. Sugar is manufactured in the town of Sīgobindpur and in its vicinity, and in Mārehowāl and Dīnanagar. The total amount of export may in round numbers be estimated at—

		Maunds	Value Rs.
Unrefined sugar	...	50,000	1,25,000
Refined sugar	...	5,000	50,000

The Sujānpur sugar-works, which are situated on the banks of the Bāri Dūsb Canal, about half mile from the thriving town of Sujānpur, also turn out large quantities of refined sugar of a very superior description and of treble. First class sugar sells at an average of Rs. 14 the maund; second class sugar sells at an average rate of Rs. 12-8 to Rs. 13 the maund; and third class sugar at from Rs. 10 to Rs. 12 the maund. The chief markets for this sugar are Amritsar and Rāwālpindi.

Lots and wrappers of an inferior description, made of cotton and wool, in the proportion of two-thirds to one-third cotton, are largely manufactured in the towns of Sujānpur, Dīnanagar and Pathānkot, and are exported to very distant parts of India, Calcutta, Benares and Lucknow. The total value of export may be fixed at Rs. 40,000. The usual time for export is November. During the Cabul war a good deal of this material was bought up for the use of syces in the expedition. The wool used in the manufacture of this article is imported from Shāhpur, and from the country inhabited by the Gaddis, i. e., Chamba and thereabouts.

Blankets are also made in the towns of Fattelgarh, Dharmkot and Ikhānpur from district wool, and that which comes from Siālkot and Amritsar. There are some export of these blankets to Amritsar and Siālkot districts. The amount of export is about Rs. 2,000. Besides the native manufacture of woollen articles, the Dhāriwāl woollen mills, which are situate on the Amritsar and Pathānkot road, 7 miles from Gurdāspur, are now supplying the police and troops in the Panjab with woollen fabrics of a very superior description. The amount of export is very great, though it cannot be stated with any degree of accuracy what it is, as no information on this head has been received from the Manager. There is, however, reason to believe that when the works, which are still under construction, are completed, this district will be the centre of trade in woollen goods.

Among the articles of cotton manufacture which are exported from this district, are—(1) *khaddar* (coarse country cloth), (2) *Balāli sūts*, used for women's trousers, (3) *Lungis*. The coarse country cloth is manufactured in the Shākargarh *tahsil*, and is exported to the territories of Mahārāja of Jammu, *via* Basohli and Rāmnagar, and the *sūts* and *lungis* to Jammu, Amritsar, Lahore and other towns in the Panjab. The amount of export is estimated as follows :—

		Rs.
Coarse country cloth	...	5,000
<i>Sūts</i> and <i>lungis</i>	...	10,000

The manufacture of *silk* articles has already been fully described at page 72. Amongst articles of silk manufacture which are exported from this district, are *silk lungis* and *sūts* and *izārbands*. These

are sent out to Amritsar, Lahore and other towns in the Punjab. The total value of export of silk and articles of silk cannot be more than Rs. 20,000.

Trees of different species are floated down the rivers Ravi and Beas from the hills to Lahore by the Forest Department and native merchants. The amount of export is not known, but it must be considerable. *Bed-legs* of sorts are largely manufactured in Shakargarh, and in Jhabkara and Marora in the Gurdaspur *tahsil* and are sent to Amritsar, Multan and Ferozepore. The total value may be fixed at Rs. 2,000. Combs are chiefly manufactured in Srigobindpur, and, though not of superior quality, are sent as far as Delhi, and are largely sold in Amritsar, total value Rs. 3,000. A very extensive trade is carried on in plough pieces. In the cold weather hundreds of cattle and donkeys may be seen, each loaded with a pair of plough pieces, wending their way towards Amritsar. They probably come from over the Ravi or the Kangra directions, and perhaps some few are from the villages on the border of the Ravi. The value of export is not known.

Leather.—There is a considerable trade in skins from this district. The trade is, however, not in a very prosperous condition. At Dinanagar and Batala, saddlery is made, and the harness of Dinanagar is really good. The chief manufactory of leather is in Batala, and exports from the town are sent to Amritsar and Delhi. The amount of export of leather and leather-work amounts to about Rs. 5,000.

Twine and rope.—In the Pathankot *tahsil*, on the banks of the Chakk stream, hemp is extensively grown, and is used for the making of *tat*. The chief seats of the manufacture are the villages of Dhaurai and Gharota. The principal mart for the matting is Amritsar. A superior description of twine is made of the fibre of the linseed plant grown in the Shakargarh *tahsil*. The twine is mainly exported to Amritsar and Sialkot, its chief use being the stringing of charpoys. The total amount of export of *tat* and twine is estimated to be Rs. 5,000.

Bamboos of all sorts grown in the lower range of the hills in the Pathankot *tahsil*, and also in some parts of the Gurdaspur *tahsil*, are exported largely to Amritsar, Sialkot, Ferozepore and other places. The amount of export is about Rs. 3,000.

Beer and Rum.—Beer from the Dalhousie Brewery and rum from the Sujampur distillery are exported in large quantities to all parts of the Punjab. The amount of export cannot be correctly stated, but it cannot be less than 10 or 12,000 rupees.

Imported liquor and stores.—Wine and beer are taken to Dalhousie for sale to the European residents and visitors there, and for the use of the English troops at Baloon. The estimated value is about a lac of rupees.

Gram, Sarson and Char.—These articles are imported from the Ferozepore and Ludhiana districts, and are chiefly brought for sale in the Batala and Gurdaspur *tahsil*. The total value of import is stated to be Rs. 50,000.

Ghi.—An article of consumption is almost wholly received from Basohli and Anandgarh in the territory of the Maharaja of Kashmir. Total value of export is Rs. 50,000.

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Cotton.—Cotton is imported from Rupar to the extent of about Rs. 40,000.

Medicines and Drugs.—These articles are sent through this district from Hoshiarpur and Kangra districts and Chamba territories to Amritsar, and thence to other places in India. The amount of import for local consumption is about Rs. 2,000.

Tea.—Tea from Kangra also passes in transit through this district to Amritsar and other places. The amount of import for local consumption is about Rs. 1,000. *Piece-goods* and other cloths of English manufacture are imported into this district from Amritsar and Delhi to the value of one lac of rupees.

Iron.—Iron of English manufacture is also imported into this district from Amritsar to the value of Rs. 10,000. The carriage employed for the conveyance of all goods of import and export are the country carts, camels, and bullocks, and in some cases the bullock train which plies on the Amritsar and Pathankot road. On the hill road, camels, mules, and ponies are exclusively used. The route generally followed is the metalled Amritsar and Pathankot road, from whence the trade winds its course to different directions along the district roads which are all connected with the main line.

Table No. XXVI gives the retail *bázār* prices of commodities for the last twenty years. The wages of labour are shown in Table No. XXVII, and rent-rates in Table No. XXI; but both sets of figures are probably of doubtful value. The figures of Table No. XXXII give the average values of land in rupees per acre shown

Prices, wages, rent-
rates, interest.

Period.	Sale.	Mortgage.
1868-69 to 1873-74	24-1	11-15
1874-75 to 1877-78	31-0	22-18
1878-79 to 1881-82	25-7	22-14

in the margin for sale and mortgage; but the quality of land varies so enormously, and the value returned is so often fictitious, that but little reliance can be placed upon the figures.

The following are the local tables of weights and measures :—

Gold weight ...	8 rattia	...	= 1 masha.
	12 masha	...	= 1 tola.
	5 tolas	...	= 1 chatak or sarai.
Grain weight ...	16 chistaka	...	= 1 seer.
	2 seers	...	= 1 batti.
	4 seers	...	= 1 dhari.
	40 seers	...	= 1 man.
	Note.—1 kacha seer	...	= 32 tolas.
Grain measure ...	1 kacha man	...	= 16 seers.
	1 paropi	...	= 32 tolas.
	4 paropi or 128 tolas	...	= 1 topa.
	4 topa	...	= 1 pic.
	60 pic	...	= 1 māni or 8 maunds.
	3 jau	...	= 1 angusht (finger).
	3 angusht	...	= 1 gira.
Cloth measure ...	16 gira	...	= 1 gaz.
	In the hill tract.	4 angusht	= 1 chharik.
		8 chharik = 1 gazz	= 2 English yard.
Timber measure ...	24 tawana	...	= 1 tassi.
	24 tassi	...	= 1 gaz = yard.
	3 feet	...	= 1 gaz.
	13 gaz	...	= 1 Rs.
	3 karm	...	= 5,000
Land measure ...	3 square kan	...	= 10,000.
	20 marla	...	= 1 been al.
	8 kanal	...	= 1 pic.
	8 kanal 12 marla	...	= 1 pic.
	4 kanal	...	= 1 bigdi.

The local *ghumdo* was adopted as the unit for the measurements of the Regular Settlement, being very slightly increased in order to make it equal to five-sixths of an English acre.

The figures in the margin show the communications of the district as returned in quinquennial Table No. I of the Administration Report for 1878-79. Table No. XLVI shows the distances from place to place as authoritatively fixed for the purpose of calculating travelling allowance; while Table No. XIX shows the area taken up by Government for roads

and railways in the district.

The Rāvi and Biās are both navigable for country craft throughout their courses within the district. The principal traffic on these rivers, as stated in the Punjab Famine Report (1879), is shown in Table No. XXV. The mooring places and ferries, and the distances between them, are shown below, following the downwards course of each river :—

Rivers.	Stations.	Distance in miles.	Rivers.	Stations.	Distance in miles.
Ravi.	Basohli	12 miles	Biās.	Kathgarh	32 miles
	Srinagar	4 "		Byānpur	31 "
	Shāhpur	8 "		Pakhawal	32 "
	Baherān	4 "		Nowshera	40 "
	Sundar Chakk	4 "		Mauji	36 "
	Jhelā	5 "		Bāgarān	32 "
	Gidri	4 "		Mullanwal	32 "
	Jalāld	4 "		Bhetan	28 "
	Trimmo	4 "		Srigobindpur	27 "
	Durānglā	4 "			
	Dera Pathānān	4 "			
	Chandī Waddā	5 "			
	Bulaki Chakk	4 "			
	Dera Nānak	5 "			

The boats on the Biās, as compared with those on the Rāvi, have a very low gunwale; their prows, on the other hand, are much higher, and so catch more wind. They are of the kind commonly found on all Punjab rivers, except that they are smaller. The navigation of the rivers is sufficiently dangerous in the rainy season to prevent merchants sending goods down the rivers. The navigation season is fixed by the crops. A large quantity of *gur* and *shakkar* goes down the Rāvi in February, March and April to Multān and Lahore. The boats return empty as a rule, though some bring cloth. On the Biās *shisham* wood is carried down to Ferozepur. The boats generally return empty. Grain is imported and exported (the former very rarely), according to the state of the market, but there is not a steady trade in this article on the river. It is generally carried to Amritsar. The boats are generally of 40 maunds burden, being seldom of more bulk on the Biās owing to their faulty construction. It is rare for them to rise above 250 maunds in bulk on the Rāvi. Occasionally boats go down as far as Rori Bhakar, but this voyage is quite an event in the lives of the boatmen.

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Railways.

The Amritsar and Pathankot Railway, which is now under construction, will be completed by the end of 1884, with stations at the following places :—

Vaoliā	6 miles from Amritsar, 3d class station.
Katbū Nangal	12 " " "
Jaintipar	18 " " "
Batāla	24 " 2nd class station.
Chand	32 " 3rd " "
Dhūvāl platform	36 " This platform is for the use of the Egerton Woollen Mills at Dhūvāl.
Sohal	38 " 3rd class station.
Gurdāspur	44½ " 2nd " "
Dinauagar	51½ " 3rd " "
Sunā	61½ " 3rd " "
Pathankot	66½ " 2nd " "

Roads, staging bungalows, and encamping grounds.

The following table shows the principal roads of the district, together with the halting places on them, and the conveniences for travellers to be found at each. All these roads are in a good state of repair :—

Route.	Halting place	Distance in miles.	Remarks.
Gurdāspur to Fattēgarh and Kalānaur and Derā Nānak.	Gurdāspur	.	Staging bungalow, encamping ground and <i>sarai</i> .
	Kalānaur	15	<i>Sarai</i>
	Derā Nānak	7	Rest house.
	Fattēgarh	12	<i>Sarai</i> with quarters for European travellers.
Gurdāspur to Shilgaub and Trimmo, Kot Nainān and Nurkot.	Trimmo	9½ miles	Encamping-ground and supply house up to Trimmo road metalled.
	Kot Nainān	4½	Police rest house and encamping ground.
	Nurkot	8	Encamping ground.
	Shahgarh	9	Encamping-ground. Supply-house.
Gurdāspur to Shakargarh and Kot Nainān.	Gurdāspur	..	..
	Kot Nainān	11	Police rest house.
	Shakargarh	8	Rest house and <i>sarai</i> .
Batāla to Derā Nānak.	Batāla	..	Staging bungalow, <i>sarai</i> , encamping-ground and supply house.
	Derā Nānak	18	Rest-house.
Batāla to Fattēgarh	Batāla	.	.
	Fattēgarh	16	<i>Sarai</i> with quarters for European travellers.
Batāla to Srigobindpur.	Batāla	..	..
	Srigobindpur	19	Police rest house.
	Batāla	..	<i>Sarai</i> , encamping-ground and dak bungalow.
	Bidpur	10	Encamping ground and supply-house.
Batāla to Dalhousie	Gurdāspur	10	Encamping-ground, dak bungalow and <i>sarai</i> .
	Parmanand	11	Supply-house.
	Pathankot	13	Dak bungalow, <i>sarai</i> , encamping ground, police rest-house.
	Dhār	17	Dak bungalow, encamping-ground.
	Dinneri	11	<i>Sarai</i> , dak bungalow and encamping ground.
	Mandl	9	Dak bungalow.
	Dalhousie	13	Hotel

Route.	Halting place	Distance in miles	Remarks.
Pathankot to Mirthal.	Mirthal	12	Saras and encamping ground.
Gurdaspur to Nushera Jagtani.	Gurdaspur Nushera	9½	Encamping-ground. Metalled.
Gurdaspur to Srigobindpur	Gurdaspur Srigobindpur	26	Dak bungalow, sardi and encamping ground. Police rest house.
Dunwagat to Timmo	Saras Timmo	11	Encamping ground and well
Batāli to Dalhousie via Shāh mū.	Batāli	10	Vide route Batāli to Dalhousie.
	Bidpur	10	
	Gurdaspur	11	
	Parmband	13	Encamping ground and dak bungalow.
	Pathankot	8	
	Shāhpur	12	
	Dhār	11	Vide route Batāli to Dalhousie
	Duneri	9	
	Māmul	13	
	Dalhousie		

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Roads, staging bungalows, and encamping grounds.

A good unmetalled cart-road runs along the bank of the Bārī Doāb Canal, which is bridged at the following places :—

Distance from head quarters

		Miles.	Feet
Middhopur	Inspection bungalow.		
Malikpur	1st class chowki	7	400
Gulpur	2nd ditto	10	4,500
Bhimpur	1st ditto	15	4,000
Toghyal	2nd ditto	20	1,000
Sukhi	2nd ditto	21	2,500
Tibbi	1st ditto	30	1,580
Talaandi	2nd ditto	35	1,780
Kaller	1st ditto	42	2,174
Kangra	2nd ditto	50	1,080
Ahwal	1st ditto	55	1,190

The dak bungalows are completely furnished and provided with servants. The police rest-houses have furniture, crockery and cooking utensils, but no servants. The canal bungalows have furniture only. A horse dak and bullock train ply along the metalled road from Amritsar to Pathankot. But the opening of the railway will probably lead to its discontinuance.

The following is a list of Post Offices, Money Order Offices, and Savings Banks :—

Post Offices.

Name of place.	Post office.	Money Order Office.	Savings Bank.
Bakloh	1	1	1
Batāli	1	1	1
Chhamal	1	1	1
Dalhousie	1	1	1

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Post Offices.

Name of place.	Post Office.	Money Order Office.	Savings Bank.
Dehri Nānak	1	1	1
Dhārwāl	1	1	1
Dinānagar	1	1	1
Duneri	1	1	1
Fattehgarh	1	1	1
Garhota	1	1	1
Kiddān	1	1	1
Kāhndwān	1	1	1
Kakdusar	1	1	1
Mādhopur	1	1	1
Nainākot	1	1	1
Narot	1	1	1
Pathānkot	1	1	1
Shāhpur	1	1	1
Shāhgarh	1	1	1
Shakargarh	1	1	1
Srigobindpur	1	1	1
Sujānpur	1	1	1

CHAPTER V.

ADMINISTRATION AND
FINANCE.

The Gurdáspur district is under the control of the Commissioner of the Amritsar division, who is assisted by an Additional Commissioner stationed at Jalandhar. The ordinary head-quarters staff of the district consists of a Deputy Commissioner, a Judicial Assistant, and three Extra Assistant Commissioners. An Assistant Commissioner is placed in separate charge of the Dalhousie sanitarium during the season (April to October). Each *tahsil* is in charge of a *tahsildár* assisted by a *náib*. There is also a *munsiff* attached to each *tahsil*, and in Gurdáspur *tahsil* there are two *munsiffs*. At Kishenkot there is an Honorary Assistant Commissioner, with powers of a Magistrate

Tahsil.	Patwaris and náibs.	Patwaris and assistants
Gurdáspur ..	2	123
Batalá ..	2	123
Shakargarh ..	2	97
Pathankot ..	2	63

of the first class, whose civil and criminal jurisdiction includes 16 villages in the Batalá *tahsil*. The village revenue staff is shown in the margin.

The statistics of civil and revenue litigation for the last five years are given in Table No. XXXIX.

Besides the executive staff detailed in the preceding paragraph, there is a bench of three Honorary Magistrates at Batalá who exercise Judicial powers on the criminal side within the municipality. The police force is controlled by a District Superintendent and an

Class of police.	Total strength	Distribution	
		Standing guard.	Protection and detection
District Imperial ..	451	113	338
Municipal ..	124		123
Ferry police ..	16		16
Total ..	591	113	453

Assistant. The strength of the force, as given in Table No. 1 of the Police Report for 1881-82, is shown in the margin. In addition to this force, 2,213 watchmen are entertained and paid by a

house-tax levied upon the village communities for the purpose.

The *thánás* or principal police jurisdictions are distributed as follows:—

Tahsil Gurdáspur.—Dinnagar, Rania, Kalanaur and Káhnúwán.

Tahsil Batalá.—Batalá, Srīgobindpur, Fattelgarh and Dehrá Nának.

Tahsil Shakargarh.—Kotnainán, Chhamál, and Sháhgarib.

Tahsil Pathankot.—Pathankot, Sháhpur, Dunerá, Dalhousie, Parmánand and Narot.

There are no police outposts or *chaukis* in the district. There is a cattle-pound at each *thána* and also at Shakargarh, Mádhapur, Athwál, Kotlá and Panjgaráin, the last four being under the management of the Canal Department. The district lies within the Lahore police circle, under the control of the Deputy Inspector-General of

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Criminal, Police and
Gaol.

Police at Lahore. The district gaol at head-quarters contains accommodation for 293 prisoners. Table No. XL gives statistics of criminal trials, Table XII of police inquiries, and Table No. XLII of convicts in gaol for the last five years. The Sāhnsā are the only caste proclaimed to be a criminal tribe under Act XXVII of 1871 (the Criminal Tribes Act) in this district. The other tribes, such as Hārns, Gandhels, Pakkhīwāls, Parnās, are not registered as criminal tribes. The Sāhnsā were proclaimed to be a criminal tribe in 1876. They reside in all four *tahsils* of this district, but they are found to be chiefly in the jurisdiction of the Sirgobindpur, Batāla, Fattchgarh, Kotnainān, Chhamāl, Dehrā Nānak, Rania, Dinaungar, and Pathānkot sub-divisions of the Gurdāspur district. The number on the register in 1882 was 1,298.

Revenue, Taxes, and
Registration.

The gross revenue collections of the district for the last 14 years, so far as they are made under the orders of the Financial Commissioner, are shown in Table No. XXVIII, while Tables Nos. XXIX, XXXV, XXXIV and XXXIII give further details of land revenue, excise, license tax, and stamps, respectively. Table No. XXXIII shows the number and situation of Registration offices. The central distilleries for the manufacture of country liquor are situated at Gurdāspur, Batāla, Shākargarh and Pathānkot. The cultivation of poppy is carried on in this district on a small scale. In 1882 the area under cultivation was 119 acres. Government lands and land revenue and Settlements are noticed below at pages 86 to 90. Table No. XXXVI gives the income and expenditure from district funds, which are controlled by a committee consisting of 31 members selected by the Deputy Commissioner from among the leading men of the various *tahsils*, and of the Civil Surgeon, the District Superintendent of Police, and eight other persons as *ex-officio* members, and the Deputy Commissioner as president. Table No. XLV gives statistics for municipal taxation, while the municipalities themselves are noticed in Chapter VI. The income from provincial properties for the last five years is shown below :—

Source of income.	1877-78.	1878-79	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.
Ferries without boat bridges .	0,804	0,027	7,830	6,501	6,898
Staging bungalows, &c. ...	2,217	2,291	2,807	2,166	2,604
Encamping-grounds ...	1,432	1,513	1,275	1,548	643
Cattle pounds ...	5,019	1,862	6,050	5,293	5,842
Nazul properties .	2,613	2,767	2,813	2,321	2,258
Total ..	21,255	20,493	20,811	17,844	18,215

The ferries, dāk bungalows, and encamping-grounds have already been noticed at pages 77-78, and the cattle-pounds at page 81. The principal *nazul* properties consist of—

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| 1. <i>Bdiadari</i> at Batāla. | 5. Garden—Blum Singhwālā, |
| 2. Tank at Batāla known as
"Shamsher Khānwālā." | Batāla. |
| 3. Colonel Lake's tank at Batāla. | 6. Ditto at Tsargarh. |
| 4. Garden Tara Chandwālā at
Batāla | 7. Ditto at Poda. |
| | 8. Ditto at Ghuman. |

Education.

Table No. XXXVII gives figures for the Government and aided, high, middle, and primary schools of the district. The high school is at Gurdāspur, and it has always held a prominent place

among the high schools in the province; there is a district school at Batalá, the largest town in the district.

The middle schools are at Dehrá Báiká Nának, Kanjúr, Sujánpur, Patháunkot, Dínagar, Sríghobindpur, and Kalánaur. Besides these there is a Mission College at Batalá (described at page 33), a small School of Industry at Gurdáspur, and 81 primary schools, a list of which is given below. The district lies within the Lahore circle, which forms the charge of the Inspectors of Schools at Lahore. Table No. XIII gives statistics of education collected at the census of 1881. And the general state of education has already been discussed at page 33.

List of primary schools in the Gurdáspur district.

1. Jandl.	28. Sathitla.	55. Bahmábul.
2. Solal.	29. Duda Chak.	56. Dhypr.
3. Talápur.	30. Gumtál.	57. Sháhpur Gooriya.
4. Sahowál.	31. Shalargarh.	58. Masíná.
5. Káhnúwál.	32. Málá.	59. Chandhriwál.
6. Tugalwál.	33. Dadá.	60. Dharmkot Bagga.
7. Ghorewál.	34. Kotá Afganá.	61. Dálgrh.
8. Jogi Cháma.	35. Vírám.	62. Talwandi Lál Singh.
9. Nushehrá.	36. Bhájua.	63. Talwandi Rámá.
10. Khundá.	37. Megá.	64. Dhadíwál.
11. Deluítwál.	38. Rúra Dalk.	65. Kálí Afganá.
12. Mundí Karál.	39. Bhikho Chak.	66. Gúfí Nangal.
13. Durángál.	40. Maddalá.	67. Kotí Sdrat Mál.
14. Marítá.	41. Ilhálipur.	68. Bholekí.
15. Vadálá Bángar.	42. Bhagwátí.	69. Shráhpur Jáján.
16. Bharat.	43. Sháhpur.	70. Dharinkot Handháwá.
17. Behrámpur.	44. Málípur.	71. Jagatpur.
18. Tybhar.	45. Nangal Bhór.	72. Gurdás Nangal.
19. Dalepur.	46. Farmanand.	73. Jaura.
20. Kot Santokh Rái.	47. Garchota.	74. Ghamman Kalán.
21. Anjla.	48. Tárágarh.	75. Kaler Kalán.
22. Kot Nainá.	49. Kathlaur.	76. Harde Chhanni.
23. Sakko Chak.	50. Narot Jammal Singh.	77. Pálharwál.
24. Karnál.	51. Kádíwá.	78. Pálwán.
25. Maerdr.	52. Bhám.	79. Buchehenragal.
26. Chhandaí.	53. Cháma Khuddí.	80. Ghurala.
27. Bará Pind.	54. Ghumman.	81. Mírtal.

The Batalá school was established in the year 1857. The school is an Anglo-vernacular one, teaching up to the middle standard. It was started with a view to spreading English education in the largest town of the Gurdáspur district; there existed no other English school in the district at that time, Gurdáspur itself being a mere village. The school is at present divided into middle, upper primary, and the lower primary departments. Besides these, there are three more institutions in different parts or *muhallas* of the town, known as branch schools. The whole school is instructed by a staff consisting of 23 teachers, viz. :—

Middle department, English teachers	..	2
Do. Persian "	..	1
Do. Mathematical teacher	..	1
		4
Upper primary, English teachers	..	3
Do. Persian "	..	2
		5
Lower primary, Persian "	..	12
Do. Hindi "	..	2
		14
Total	..	23

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Education.

Batalá district
school.

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Batalá district
school.

Figures for each of the last five years, showing expenditure, number of pupils, and results of the examinations, are as below :—

YEAR	EXPENDITURE					No. OF PUPILS			RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS.					
	Functioned		Non sanctioned			Middle department.	Upper primary department.	Lower primary department.	No. of candidates.	No. passed.	Middle.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	
	Salaries.	Contingencies.	Government Grant.	Municipality & District funds.	Fees.									
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.									
1876-70	7,857	81	1,060	1,297	952-7	125*	57	378	15	14	..	..	60	87
1870-80	2,767	58	1,060	1,275	817-12	31	172	437	..	..	30	22	64	52
1880-81	2,652	43	1,060	1,299	911-13	47	102	404	10	9	35	16	23	56
1891-92	2,744	109	1,060	1,207	911-17	58	132	408	12	11	51	15	69	61
1892-93	2,777	95	1,050	1,319	1,144-11	60	118	399	11	11	48	22	80	55
Total	18,989	392	5,400	6,440	4,638-8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

* Including 5th class, now in upper primary.

Gurdáspur district
school.

A vernacular school was started at Gurdáspur in 1856, and was made into an Anglo-vernacular school in August 1870. The upper department was organized in 1878, and the percentage of passes from the school at the matriculation examinations of both the Panjáb and Calcutta Universities ever since shows that it fully merited the importance given to it. The main building is a commodious one; there is another school-house close by, with four rooms and a large hall, for the use of the primary department. Contiguous to these are three boarding houses containing 153 boarders, who are under the superintendence of the head master and three assistants. These blocks of buildings are conveniently situated north of the city, and within two minutes' walk from the municipal tank, School of Arts, Government dispensary, *takshi* gardens and the Sadr Bazar. The educational staff consists of 19 teachers—10 in the primary and 9 in the secondary department; of these two are native Christians, 10 Hindus and 7 Muhammadans. The annexed statement will show the number of students, income from fees, and expenditure of the school for the last five years:—

YEAR	Number of students on roll at the close of the year.					Total number on the rolls.	Number of students appeared in the last annual Examination and passed.				No. of students sent up and passed the Middle school examination.				Income from fees.	Expenditure.			
	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mohamedans.	Sikhs.	Oulcott University.		Panjab University.		Number sent up.		Number passed.		Provincial fund.	District fund.		School buildings.			
					Number sent up.		Number passed.	Number sent up.	Number passed.	Number sent up.	Number passed.	Number sent up.					Number passed.		
1876-70	8	139	90	29	261	..	..	..	..	26	19	Rs. 1,174-9	Rs. 4,536	1,810	2,271	
1870-80	3	172	97	42	312	..	..	..	..	16	16	1,618-10	6,078	1,691	2,858	
1880-81	6	169	106	49	330	..	..	..	..	10	10	1,735-9	6,607	1,601	2,409	
1891-92	6	181	119	50	355	..	..	..	..	10	10	2,092-14	6,954	1,655	2,676	
1892-93	2	161	111	49	313	7	7	10	8	27	20	2,163-3	6,997	1,666	2,817				

Medical.

Table No. XXXVIII gives separate figures for the last five years for each of the dispensaries of the district, which are under the

general control of the Civil Surgeon. The Assistant Surgeon attached to the *saddar* station holds charge of the Civil station for eight months in the year during the absence on deputation of the Civil Surgeon at Dalhousie. The several outlying branch dispensaries noted below are, with the exception of Butāla and Dehrā Nānak, in the immediate charge of Hospital Assistants. There is a lock hospital of the third class at Dalhousie, which was founded in 1871. The general health of the district is discussed at page 10, and special infirmities at page 80.

Batāla	...	...	In charge of Assistant Surgeon.
Dehrā Nānak	...	...	In charge of a <i>hakim</i> .
Srigobindpur, Fatehgarh, Dinānagar, Kaldnaur, Pathānkot, Sajāpur, Narot.	In charge of Hospital Assistants.		

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Medical.

The Gurdāspur dispensary was founded in 1855. It is situated just outside the town, adjoining the Grand Trunk Road, and contains accommodation for 32 male and 8 female in-door patients, and 2 lunatics. The staff consists of one Assistant Surgeon in charge, with a Hospital Assistant, local native doctor, compounder, dresser, and menials.

Gurdāspur dispensary.

There is a small church at Gurdāspur, capable of seating 24 persons. No Chaplain is posted there, but the Chaplain at Amritsar visits it periodically. A resident clergyman at Dalhousie receives an allowance from Government, and ministers to the troops at Dalhousie and Balūn, and visits Bakloh and Mādhopur. A church has lately been built at Dalhousie; and at Mādhopur there is a church which, though small, is, thanks to the officers of the Canal Department, who constructed the Bāri Doāb Canal, a handsome building.

Ecclesiastical.

Gurdāspur was originally a cantonment and nothing else, and a regiment of Bengal cavalry was stationed in the district. The troops were gradually withdrawn, and now there are no troops stationed in the district, except those in the hills. At Bakloh, there is a regiment of Gurkhas, while at Balūn (Dalhousie) is located a detachment of sick and invalids belonging to several European regiments. These troops are under the command of the General Officer Commanding at Lahore.

Cantonment, troops, &c.

The Bāri Doāb Canal, which runs through the district as far down as Allwāl, is under the charge of the Executive Engineer, 1st Division, stationed at Amritsar; the remaining portion is under charge of the Executive Engineer, 2nd Division, whose head-quarters are also at Amritsar. The Superintending Engineer of the Bāri Doāb Canal has his head-quarters at Amritsar. The public buildings and the Amritsar and Pathānkot and the Pathānkot and Dalhousie roads are under the charge of the Executive Engineer, Provincial Branch, stationed at Amritsar, who is subordinate to the Superintending Engineer, General Branch, at Jalandhar. The telegraph lines of the Amritsar and Pathānkot Railway, which is now under construction, are under the charge of the Executive Engineer Railway Works at Amritsar, while the Post Offices are under the control of the Superintendent of Post Offices at Lahore.

Head-quarters of other Departments.

Table No. XXIX gives figures for the principal items, and the totals of land revenue collections since 1868-69. The remaining

Statistics of land revenue.

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Statistics of land
revenue.

Source of revenue	1880-81	1881-82
	Rs	Rs
Leases of gardens & groves	28	18
Fisheries	112	170
Tax on sales & forfeitures	..	2
Fees	1,291	1,269

items for 1880-81 and 1881-82 are shown in the margin. Table No. XXXI gives details of balances, remissions, and agricultural advances for the last fourteen years; Table No. XXX shows the amount of assigned land revenue; while

Table No. XIV gives the areas upon which the present land revenue of the district is assessed. Further details as to the basis, incidence, and working of the current Settlement will be found below.

Settlements of land
revenue.

The first Settlement of the district was effected in three portions—the upper portion of the Dári Doáb, together with Kángurá, by Mr. Barnes; the remainder of the Bári Doáb, by Mr. Davies; the Trans-Bári portion by Messrs. Greathed, Temple and Prinsep. Mr. Barnes' Settlement was reported upon in 1854, and received sanction in 1855. Mr. Davies' was sanctioned in 1856. Beyond the Bári, great delay occurred in submitting the Settlement for sanction, owing to the tract having been transferred to this district before the completion of the proceedings. The assessments came into force in 1852-53, but it

Tahsil.	Summary assessment	Revised assessment
	Rs	Rs
Plain portion of Pathankot settled by Mr. Barnes	23,489	33,377
Remainder of Pathankot		62,942
Gurdaspur	3,13,649	2,56,713*
Batala	8,15,627	2,77,003
Shakargarh	2,04,673	3,05,403
Chakk Audar	74,214	66,051

was not until July 1859 that it was reported for sanction by Mr. Cust, Commissioner of Amritsar. It received sanction in August 1859. The results of this first regular Settlement were as shown in the margin.

A second regular Settlement was set on foot in the whole district as now constituted, in February 1863, by Mr. Prinsep, who completed his operations in October 1865. No report of this Settlement has been furnished. After long correspondence it was sanctioned for a period of 20 years. The Sháhpur Kandí tract, however, which was settled by Mr. Barnes in 1852 as a part of the Kángurá district, for a period which did not expire till 1881-82, was excluded from Mr. Prinsep's operations. In 1870 a revision of the records, similar to that which was made by Mr. Lyall in Kángurá, was carried out by Messrs. Young and Roo in Sháhpur Kandí, and was reported by the latter officer in 1872.

Current Settlement.

The Settlement now current is sanctioned for a term of 20 years, expiring in August 1883. There has also been a recent Settlement of some villages on the Káhnúwán lake. The result of the Settlement was to assess the fixed land revenue of the district at Rs. 11,54,876, which was an advance of 15 per cent. upon the assessments of the first regular Settlement, as stated above. Since then the amount originally assessed has been increased by the ordinary operation of di-alluvion and similar causes to Rs. 11,91,300. After the completion of the second regular Settlement, 136 villages of the Sháhpur Kandí *ilāqa*, assessed at Rs. 20,185, were transferred from the Kángurá district, so the total fixed land revenue of this district amounts now to Rs 12,20,485. The incidence of the fixed demand per acre as

* This includes Rs. 15,317 on account of lapses since Summary Settlement.

it stood in 1878-79 was Re. 1-7-6 on cultivated, Re. 1-5-4 on cultivable, and Re. 1-1-0 on total area. The general revenue rates used for purposes of assessment in 1854 are thus stated at pages 635 of the Famine Report (1879). The corresponding rates used at Mr. Prinsep's Settlement cannot be given, as no report was ever submitted.

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Current Settlement.

Class of land.	HIGHEST RATE.			LOWEST RATE.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Irrigated from wells and canals ...	4	7	0	1	2	11
Moist (<i>salāb</i>) ...	4	1	3	2	1	2
Dry ...	2	11	6	0	14	0

The areas upon which the revenue is collected are shown in Table No. XIV; while Table No. XXIX shows the actual revenue for the last 14 years. The statistics given in the following Tables throw some light upon the working of the Settlement:—Table No. XXXI.—Balances, remissions, and *takāri* advances. Table No. XXXII.—Sales and mortgages of land. Tables Nos. XXXIII and XXXIII A.—Registration.

There are four instalments for the payment of the land revenue. With unimportant variations, occurring chiefly in the *Pathānkot tahsil*, the instalments are equal. The dates fixed for payment are 15th June, 15th July, 1st December, and 1st February.

Instalments.

The cesses payable under the current Settlement are as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.	
Road cess	1	0	0	per cent	And in Kahnūwān	6	0	0 per cent.
School	1	0	0	"	Lambudni cess	5	0	0 "
Local rate	8	5	4	"	Village malba from			
Dik cess	0	8	0	"	2-0-0 to	5	0	0 "
Patwari cess from 3-2-0					Sarpanchi	1	0	0 "
to	5	0	0	"	Zaildāri from 0-8-0 to	2	0	0 "

In the case of increment by river action, the land is assessed according to the quality of the soil, while in the case of decrement the assessment is altered according to the actual rate charged upon each field lost. But the assessment of lands situated along the *Chakkī* is governed by the 10 per cent. rule. When a well is swept away or rendered useless by the action of the river, the land attached to it is assessed at *bārāni* rate.

Of alluvion rule.

Table No. XXX shows the number of villages, parts of villages, and plots, and the area of land of which the revenue is assigned, the amount of that revenue, the period of assignment, and the number of assignees for each *tahsil* as the figures stood in 1881-82.

Assignments of land revenue.

Table No. XVII shows the area and income of Government estates; Table No. XVIII gives figures for forests under the Forest Department; while Table No. XIX shows the area of land acquired by Government for public purposes. The forests have already been noticed at page 53, and the *nazul* property at page 82. The following sketch of Government rights in land in the *Shālipur Kandī* tract, which includes the main forests of the district, is taken from

Government lands, forests, &c.

Chapter V. Administration and Finance.	Mr. Roe's report on his revision of the Settlement records of that tract.
Government has no proprietary right in the land.	No land has been inherited by Government from the Sikhs in proprietary right. At the Regular Settlement, and also at the Revenue Survey, the whole of the land was included in the boundary of some particular village. In the Settlement record the only assertion of the Government right was the entry which declared <i>chil</i> trees to be the property of Government. This probably included such trees even when they grew in cultivated land.
Right to produce of waste in Shāhpur Kandī.	But beyond its right to <i>chil</i> trees the Government possesses in the Shāhpur Kandī tract considerable interest in the produce of the waste lands generally, and in grazing. Its interest in the latter will be explained hereafter. Its interest in the produce of the waste lands is derived from the "rules for the management of hill forests," drawn up by the Punjab Government in 1855, and sanctioned by the Governor-General in Council, as intimated by the Supreme Government letter No. 1789, dated 21st May 1855, to the Punjab Government. These rules were rather vague and general; it was left to Commissioners to draw up, for the sanction of the Local Government, detailed rules adapted to the special circumstances of their several divisions. Such a set of rules for the Jalandar Division, of which this tract then formed part, was drawn up by the Commissioner, and sanctioned by the Local Government by its letter No. 226, dated 25th January 1859. In this letter the orders of Government were conveyed on one or two doubtful points, and the Commissioner was instructed to have the rules thus sanctioned, formally drawn up and promulgated. He accordingly did so, and forwarded them to the Deputy Commissioner of Kangra with his No 417—S5, dated 22nd February 1860.
Circular of 1855.	
Rules framed by Commissioner in 1859-60.	
General principles of these rules.	The basis of these rules was the principle that the land belonged to the <i>zamindārs</i> ; that they were entitled to free grazing without any restriction, except the right of Government to close one-third of the waste for conservancy purposes as long as it thought necessary; that they were entitled to all the produce of the forest they required for their <i>bona fide</i> own use, to the inferior produce gratis, to the superior trees at the nominal price of four annas a tree; that the remainder of the produce (certainly all the superior trees and probably also the inferior ones) was at the disposal of Government; but in order to interest the people in conservancy, and to content them with the new arrangements, they were to receive one-fourth of the income obtained by Government from its interest in the forests; in return for this the <i>lambarādar</i> , <i>patiwārī</i> , and village <i>rākha</i> , or forester were to render certain services.
The full force of these rules lost sight of.	These rules formed the basis of forest management, even after the transfer of the Shāhpur Kandī tract to Gurdāspur; they are constantly referred to in official correspondence as defining the respective rights of Government and the <i>zamindārs</i> . But just as was the case in the Hoshiārpur district, their full effect was gradually lost sight of, and it came to be considered that the District Officer managed the forests rather in his general executive capacity than by virtue of any precise rules possessing a distinct legal authority. The consequence was that many disputes and difficulties arose.

It was at first anticipated that all these would be authoritatively settled by Government. Mr. Lyall had recently been engaged in a revision of the records of the Kangra district, and he had proposed certain changes in the old Forest rules; and in his No. 1775, dated 25th March 1869, the Secretary to the Financial Commissioner intimated that when these had been sanctioned by Government, they would be considered applicable to the Sháhpur Kandí tract. These orders were not passed, and in the meantime the Punjab Laws Act had made a considerable difference in the legal aspects of the case. The Financial Commissioner (in his Secretary's No. 6068, dated 21st August 1872, to the Commissioner, Amritsar) held that this Act repealed the rules drawn up by the Commissioner of the Division, leaving as the sole basis of conservancy the Circular of 1855 and Act VII of 1865.

When Mr. Young was entrusted with the task of revising the Sháhpur Kandí records, it was much hoped that he would be able to effect a satisfactory settlement of all forest questions. On his appointment, instructions were issued by the Settlement Commissioner, enjoining the principle of completely separating the rights of the Government and the *zamíndárs*; lands already belonging to Government were to be carefully demarcated and left in possession of the Forest Department; other villages were to be classified as containing—1, superior trees and brush-wood in tracts that could be easily demarcated; 2, brush-wood similarly situated; 3, so little brush-wood that scarcely anything could be taken by Government. The direction about tracts already in possession of Government was issued under a misapprehension of the actual state of the case, for no such tracts exist. As has already been stated, the whole of the land belongs to the *zamíndárs*, and the right of Government to forest produce is the same throughout the entire tract. All that could be done was to prepare maps of the whole country, and then to consult with the Forest Department about effecting a demarcation.

This was done. In the Hoshiárpur district, the conservancy rules of which were identical with those of Sháhpur Kandí, a very satisfactory demarcation had been almost completed in the beginning of 1871 on the principle of securing to Government the absolute property in certain tracts, and, in return for this, granting large concessions to the *zamíndárs* in other tracts. It was hoped that a similar principle might be carried out in Sháhpur Kandí. But when, at the end of November 1871, the Forest and Settlement Officers went over the country, they found such a demarcation as had been effected in Hoshiárpur to be impossible. The extent of the cultivation, as compared with the waste land, was so great that in the great majority of cases little or none of the latter could have been taken by Government. And even in those villages where the waste was tolerably extensive, it was so cut up with small scattered patches of cultivation that it would have been almost hopeless to endeavour to induce the *zamíndárs* to voluntarily surrender any considerable tract on any terms. And even if their objections had been overcome, such large sums would have had to be paid for compensation that the arrangement could scarcely have been a favourable one for Government. The officers were therefore compelled to abandon all idea of a separate

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Revision of records,
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demarcation of Government and village lands, and all that they could propose was that the old rules should be maintained with some slight modifications in favour of the *zamindárs*. These proposals were submitted to the Financial Commissioner and the Conservator of Forests. But it was considered that the prospect of maintaining any efficient conservancy in this tract was so small that it was useless to lay down any fresh rules on the subject. On the other hand, a demarcation, similar to that effected in Hoshiárpur, was then in progress in the adjoining *parganah* of Núrpur, and, until this was completed, it would have been very inexpedient to make concessions in Sháhpur Kandí, which could not be granted elsewhere. The forest question in this tract therefore remained as before till the conclusion of the Núrpur operations.

Grazing dues.

The Government interest in grazing in Sháhpur Kandí consists of its right to levy a fee of two rupees per hundred on the flocks brought by the Gaddís (a full account of these men, and of their customs, is given by Mr. Barnes in para. 281 of his Kangrá Settlement Report) to graze in the low hills during the winter months. This fee was not levied by Government direct, but farmed to a man of local influence who was known as the *ban wazír*. The contract was always held by the former *kotwál*, now *zaildár*, and at the Regular Settlement it was granted to him for a yearly payment of Rs. 468. The period of the grant seems to have been rather indefinite; originally it was made for the term of Settlement, but before it was finally given over to him, this period was changed to one of five years. It was renewed on two subsequent occasions for a similar period, but in 1867 it was determined to sell it annually to the highest bidder. It continued, however, to be bought by the *zaildár*; and in 1872 it was granted to him for the term of Settlement at an annual payment of Rs. 550, on condition that the lease "should not in any way interfere with the introduction of any arrangements that might hereafter be considered necessary for the conservancy of the forests of the tract "in question."

Bárf Doab Canal.

A detailed description of this canal, with the history of its construction, is given in the provincial volume of this Gazetteer. The canal gross income of Gurdáspur for the last six years is given in the table on the next page.

The water (occupier's) rates, from which the main part of the direct income is derived, are assessed at the following rates per acre:—

		Rs.	As.
For overflow—			
Class I.—(Sugar-cane) ..	...	8	0
" II.—(Rice and gardens) ..	...	4	12
" III.—(Sundry crops) ..	...	2	8
" IV.—(Ditto ) ..	...	1	8
For single watering on fallow ..	...	0	12
For lift,—one half the above rates.			

These rates came into force in 1870-71. The old rates were uniform for all crops:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
For overflow ..	2	6	8
" lift ..	1	3	4

The average of the new rate does not in practice materially differ from that obtained by the old rate.

CHAPTER VI.

TOWNS, MUNICIPALITIES AND CANTONMENTS.

Chapter VI.
Towns, Municipalities and
Cantonments.General statistics of
towns.

At the census of 1881, all places possessing more than 5,000 inhabitants, all municipalities, and all head-quarters of districts and military posts were classed as towns. Under this rule, the following places were returned as the towns of the Gurdáspur district:—

Tahsil.	Town.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Gurdáspur ...	Dina Nagar ...	5,689	2,902	2,687
	Kalánaur ...	4,062	2,532	2,370
	Gurdáspur ...	4,706	2,790	1,916
	Bahrámpur ...	2,682	1,345	1,337
Batáliá ...	Butáliá ...	24,281	12,248	12,033
	Dehrá Nának ...	6,956	3,086	2,658
	Srigovindpur ...	4,247	2,155	2,092
	Fatahgarh ...	4,078	2,162	1,928
Shakargarh ...	Sukhuchak ...	3,355	1,687	1,668
	Darman ...	1,018	843	775
	Nalósakot ...	1,452	767	685
	Sujánpur ...	6,039	3,229	2,810
Fathánkot ...	Fathánkot ...	4,344	2,423	1,921
	Narot ...	3,705	1,933	1,773
	Dalhousie ...	1,610	1,169	451
	Bakloh ...	1,479	1,023	454
	Sháhpur ...	1,258	675	553
Total ...		81,362	43,023	38,339

The distribution by religion of the population of these towns and the number of houses in each are shown in Table No. XLIII, while further particulars will be found in the Census Report in Table No. XIX and its appendix and Table No. XX. The remainder of this chapter consists of a detailed description of each town, with a brief notice of its history, the increase and decrease of its population, its commerce, manufactures, municipal government, institutions, and public buildings; and statistics of births and deaths, trade and manufactures, wherever figures are available.

Dina Nagar.

Population 5,589.—This town is situated at the junction of the Trimmu ferry and Narot roads with the Amritsar-Fathánkot road, 8 miles north of Gurdáspur, and derives its name from Adina Beg.

the opponent of the Sikhs in 1752. It was formerly the head-quarters of the district, which were subsequently removed to Gurdáspur. The town, which is in a flourishing state, contains several brick-built houses, and is the centre of the local trade in country produce. The town contains a fine *burj* or round tower, the property of Sirdár Dyal Singh Majithia, who is the chief proprietor and *júgtrdár*. Outside the town have been built a police station, a fine *sarái* and a dispensary; while the Municipal Committee occupy an old Sikh building which was formerly used as a *tahsil*, and a *bárdári* serves the purpose of a staging bungalow. There is an annual cattle fair during the Dusshrá festival. There is a *bázár* and a grain market. In Sikh times it was a favourite summer resort. The Hasli flowed close by, and *bárdáris* were built on its banks in the middle of shady mango groves. Bathing *gháts* used to extend along its banks, but these have been abolished since the absorption of the Hasli in the Bári Doáb Canal, and the inhabitants have to content themselves with a bath in one of the tanks which are fed by the canal. The site is said to be unhealthy and feverish. It is surrounded by a *kacha* wall. The municipal income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV, and is derived from octroi levied on all goods brought into the town. *Loi* and shawl-weaving and embroidery are the chief local industries. The

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Cantonments.
Dinā Nagar. -

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town ... {	1868	7,622	4,154	3,468
	1881	6,689	2,002	2,687
Municipal limits ... {	1868	7,622	...	..
	1876	6,626	..	..
	1881	6,689	...	...

population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1876, and 1881, is shown in the margin. It is difficult to ascertain the precise limits within which the enumeration of 1868 was taken. The figures for the population within municipal limits according to the Census of 1868 are taken from the published tables of the Census of 1876; but it was noted at the time that their accuracy was in many cases doubtful. The constitution of the population by religion and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881. No separate statistics of births and deaths are available. -

An old town situated on the Kiran stream, 14 miles west of Gurdáspur; the population according to the Census taken in 1881 is 4,962. It is historically interesting as the spot where Akbar received the news of his father's death and ascended the Imperial throne. The *takht* on which Akbar was crowned is still in existence. It is a masonry platform in a garden outside the town. The town is chiefly occupied by Muhammadans, and is in a decayed state. Outside the walls and along the banks of the Kiran are the remains of several handsome mosques and shrines; one bathing place was especially resorted to by women as beneficial against miscarriage. Of late years the Rávi spills have increased the waters of the Kiran, and submerged much land. There is a *thánah*, *sarái*, school-house, post office, dispensary, and Municipal Committee-house. The municipal income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV, and is derived from octroi

Kalānaur Town.

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Kalsaur Town.

which is levied on all articles brought into the town. The principal local industry is the weaving of country cloth. The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881, is shown in the margin.

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town ... {	1868	6,121	3,184	2,937
	1881	4,902	2,632	2,370
Municipal limits ... {	1868	6,121	...	...
	1875	6,051	...	...
	1881	4,962	...	...

Gurdāspur Town.

The constitution of the population by religion and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881. No separate statistics of births or deaths are available.

The town of Gurdāspur lies in latitude 32° 2' 40," longitude 75° 27,' and contains a population of 4,706 souls according to the Census of 1881. It is situated on the elevated plain midway between the Rāvi and Biās, 44 miles north-east of Amritsar on the Pathānkot road, and was selected as the head-quarters of the district in 1856 on account of its central and elevated position. The place, which was formerly a village, has grown up to a small thriving town within the last few years. The present Civil station was taken up originally as a cantonment and formed a regular quadrangle. Since the withdrawal of the Bengal Cavalry Regiment, part of the old cantonment land has been returned to the *zamindars*, and another part is regularly leased for cultivation. The town is encompassed by a circular road, planted with a row of shady trees on either side. The streets are, as a rule, well paved, though many of them are narrow and crooked. The drainage and sanitary arrangements are fairly good. There are no buildings of antiquarian or architectural interest in the town.

The Civil station is about a mile from the town, while the Jail, Police barrack, *Kachery*, and Treasury are situate midway between the two.

The following historical facts extracted from Cunningham's history of the Sikhs will be found interesting:—

"During the commotions which followed the Emperor Bahadur Shah in 1712, the Sikhs under Banda, who had been appointed their leader by Guru Gobind Singh, became united and formidable, and built for themselves a considerable fort named Gurdāspur* between the Biās and Rāvi. Banda, at first successful against the army of the Emperor, was finally defeated, after a fierce resistance, by Abdul Samad Khān, a Turani noble who had been sent by the Emperor to assume the command in the Panjāb. The success was followed up, and Banda retreated from fort to fort, fighting valiantly and inflicting heavy losses on his victors, but he was at length compelled to shelter himself in the fort of Gurdāspur. He was closely besieged, nothing could be conveyed to him from without, and after consuming all his provisions, and eating horses, asses, and even the forbidden ox, he was reduced to submit. A hundred Sikhs were put to death daily, and Banda himself was marched to Delhi with ignominy, and there put to death with torture. The remnant of the Sikhs had to seek a refuge in

It now contains a monastery of Sarnut Brahmins, who have adopted many of modes and tenets.

the hills and woods, and they are scarcely heard of again in history for the period of a generation."

The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town .. {	1848	3,325	1,663	1,662
	1881	4,706	2,790	1,916
Municipal limits .. {	1868	3,287	-	-
	1875	4,187	-	-
	1881	4,513	-	-

and 1881, is shown in the margin. It is difficult to ascertain the precise limits within which the enumeration of 1868 was taken. The figures for the

population within municipal limits, according to the Census of 1886, are taken from the published tables of the Census of 1875; but it was noted at the time that their accuracy was in many cases doubtful. The population of the Civil lines, which lie beyond municipal limits, was 193 in 1881. The Deputy Commissioner wrote as follows in the District Report on the Census of 1881 regarding the increase of population:—"Gurdaspur, being the head-quarters of the district, is daily growing in importance. Some 20 years ago, it was a new village built of mud houses. Now it contains a fair number of brick-built houses, besides the usual Government offices. The constitution of the population by religion and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881. No separate statistics of births and deaths are published for the town of Gurdaspur.

The municipality of Gurdaspur was first constituted in 1867. It is a municipality of the third class. The committee consists of the Deputy Commissioner as President, the Civil Surgeon, the District Superintendent of Police, the Executive-Engineer and the Head Master of the Gurdaspur upper school as *ex-officio* members, and seven other members selected by the Deputy Commissioner. Table No. XLV shows the income of the municipality for the last few years. It is chiefly derived from octroi levied at from Re. 1-9 to Rs. 3-2 per cent. on the value of almost all goods brought within municipal limits.

The principal institutions of the town of Gurdaspur are the school and dispensary, both of which consist of several buildings: the *patwaris'* school, the post office and the municipal committee house. The *tahsil* and *thana* buildings are close to the town. In front of the latter, there is a *pakka* tank, which is used for bathing purposes by the natives. There are two *sarais*—one close to the dispensary and the Industrial School, and the other at a little distance from the town; connected with the latter is a second large tank. There are two public gardens in the civil station—one on the old parade ground, the other on the site of the old village of Kotli. The sessions house is in the latter. There is a large encamping-ground, part of which has been converted into a garden to the west of the town; the staging bungalow stands on its edge.

A small old town founded by Bahram Khān, one of the Generals of Akbar. It is situated on the Kiran stream, 6 miles from Gurdaspur. Population, according to the Census of 1881, 2,682. It has two.

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Gurdaspur Town.

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Bahrámpur Town.

bázárs, a grain market, and a school-house which occupies the site of an old fort. The municipal committee consists of eight members appointed by the Deputy Commissioner. Its income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV, and is derived chiefly from octroi which is levied on all goods brought into the town. There is a local industry of chintz-printing at Bahrámpur. The population, as

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town ... {	1868	3,717	1,000	1,608
	1881	2,052	1,345	1,337
Municipal limits... {	1868	3,727	...	...
	1875	3,477	...	...
	1881	2,052	...	...

ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875, and 1881, is shown in the margin. The constitution of the population by religion and the number of occupied

houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881.

Batálá Town.

Batálá is the largest town in the district, containing a population of 24,281 according to the Census of 1881, and is situated about half-a-mile from the Amritsar and Pathankot road. It was founded about the year 1465, during the reign of Bahlol Lodi, by Rai Rám Deo, a Bhatti Rájput, on a piece of land granted by Tatar Khan, Governor of Lahore. Akbar gave it in *jágir* to Shamsheer Khan, his foster-brother, who greatly improved and beautified the town, and built without it a magnificent tank, which still exists in good repair. Under the Sikh commonwealth, Batálá was held first by the Rámgarhiás, and, after their expulsion, by the Kauhaliá confederacy. On their return from exile, the Rámgarhiá chiefs again recovered the town, and retained it till the rise of Ranjít Singh. After the annexation of the Panjáb, Batálá was made the head-quarters of the district (subsequently transferred to Gurdáspur). The town is completely surrounded by an old wall, which is being replaced by a new one, with gates. There are several large buildings and temples within the city walls, while outside the town are the massive tomb of Shamsheer Khan, the house known as the "Anarkali" erected by Sher Singh, son of Ranjít Singh, who held Batálá in *jágir*, and Shamsheer Khan's tank, in the centre of which stands a picturesque pavilion which can only be reached by boat. The central portion of the town is raised to some height above the surrounding level, and has well paved streets and good drainage. The principal public buildings in the town or its immediate vicinity are the town hall, the school-house and the dispensary; while by the side of the Amritsar-Pathankot road are the *tahsil* and *thána*, the post office, the *sardí*, and *dák* bungalow, the *zailghar*, and Colonel Lake's tank. At "Anarkali" is a mission settlement occupied by the Church Missionary Society and the Church of England Zenana Missionary Society. Manufactures of cotton, silk and leather goods are carried on on a large scale, and the town is altogether in a flourishing condition, the annual value of its trade probably exceeding a *lakh* of rupees. The principal manufactures are cotton cloth, and *súai*—a combination of silk and cotton—and to a smaller extent silk stuffs. Some of the coarser qualities of *pashmína* are also woven at Batálá. There is also an encamping-ground with a

good well. The Municipal Committee consists of 13 members appointed by the Deputy Commissioner. Its income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV, and is derived from an octroi tax levied on all goods brought into the town. There is also a Board of three Honorary Magistrates.

The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868,

Limits of enumeration.	Years of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town ...	1868	27,280	14,586	12,694
	1881	21,281	12,248	12,033
Municipal limits ...	1868	27,280	...	...
	1875	26,023	...	...
	1881	21,281	...	...

tion of 1868 was taken. The figures for the population within municipal limits, according to the Census of 1868, are taken from the published tables of the Census of 1875, but it was noted at the time that their accuracy was in many cases doubtful. The decrease in population, shown by each successive enumeration, is said to be due to no special causes beyond those already discussed at page 267. But the introduction of railways has tended to diminish the importance of the smaller centres of local commerce. The constitution of the population by religion and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881. The annual birth and death-rates per mille of population since 1868 are given below, the basis of calculation being in every case the figures of the most recent census:—

Year.	BIRTH-RATES.			DEATH-RATES.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1864 ... ..	...	...	...	10	11	8
1869 ... ..	...	...	...	20	28	20
1870	19	20	18	21	22	20
1871	12	13	11	15	13	10
1872	17	9	8	41	31	47
1873	21	11	10	33	31	35
1874	30	16	14	20	19	22
1875	33	17	16	50	46	55
1876	24	13	11	51	46	54
1877	23	14	13	20	21	19
1878	32	17	14	21	24	21
1879	21	12	9	21	21	20
1880	29	15	14	13	14	13
1881	31	17	16	51	45	57
Average	26	14	13	30	29	32

The actual number of births and deaths registered during the last five years is shown in Table No. XLIV.

A large town of 5,956 inhabitants, situated on the banks of the river Ravi, 13 miles north-west of Batala. Bāhā Nānak, the first Sikh Guru, settled and died at the village of Pakhoki opposite the modern town, and his descendants, the Bedis, continued to reside upon the same spot until the encroaching river swept away their

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Batala Town.

1875 and 1881, is shown in the margin. It is difficult to ascertain the precise limits within which the enumeration

Delhā Nānak Town.

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Dehrá Nának Town.

village. They then crossed the stream, and built a new town, which they called after the name of their holy ancestor. The majority of the inhabitants still consist of Bedís. The town boasts of a handsome Sikh temple dedicated to Bába Nának. This is called the *Darbār Sūhīb* (golden temple), and is a place of Sikh pilgrimage. It is resorted to by pilgrims from different parts of India just as is Banáras and the Ganges, &c. The following fairs are held yearly at the temple: *Bīṛkhi*, on the 1st Bisákh or 12th April; *Dīvālī*, on the *Dīvālī* day of the year; *Puran mātshi* in the month of Katak; and *Dhakian Sikkhān* on the 21st Phagan. Besides these fairs the pilgrims on several other occasions come to Dehrá Nának to see the sacred temple.

In the years between 1744 to 1754 A.D., the descendants of Bába Nának, who are called Bedís, purchased lands and laid the foundation of the town of Dehrá Nának. Then they built a *kacha* temple on the spot where Bába Nának used to sit or offer his prayers to God. Dīwán Nának Bakhsh, *wazir* to the Nawáb of Haidarábád Dekan, offered a sum of Rs. 50,000 for the building of a brick temple. Subsequently, Rájá Chando Lal contributed a large sum of money to its construction. In 1765 A.D., the construction of the temple began through the agency of Bedís. The work was finished in 1787 A.D. In 1825 A.D., Mahárájá Ranjít Singh offered a handsome contribution for the completion of the work, and it was completed in 1827 A.D. Rání Chand Kour, on the occasion of her succession to the throne, caused a portion of the temple to be decorated with gold leaf.

It had been the custom to select the *mahants* from a sect of *sādhs* (*jaḡirs*) known as *Uḡṛssā*. In 1758 A.D., at the time of the erection of the *kacha* temple, the Bedís appointed Sangat Bakhsh, a *Uḡṛssā sādhi*, as the *mahant* of the temple, and they bear the expenses of his support. After Sangat Bakhsh, his disciples one after the other succeeded to the appointment with the consent of the Bedís. This system lasted up to the succession of Bhagwán Dás. On his death, in 1857, a dispute arose among the Bedís about the election of Rám Náth. The matter was referred to a Civil Court. Since then, the *mahants* considered themselves as independent. The following is a list of the *mahants* who held charge of the temple with dates of their succession:—

Name.	Date.
Sangat Bakhsh	1758 A.D.
Sant Rám	1793 "
Rám Ditta	1825 "
Hai Dás	1835 "
Bhagwán Dás	1845 "
Rám Ratan	1857 "
Manohar Dás	1870 " the present <i>mahant</i> .

At first the *mahants* were supported by the Bedís, but when the the Sikhs became the rulers of the Panjáb, the Rájás and Sardárs offered *jaḡirs* and presents for the maintenance of the shrine. In the Sikh time, there was a *jaḡir* of Rs. 12,000 granted to the temple, which was reduced by the British Government to Rs. 8,766. Subsequently, on the death of Bhagwán Dás, a *jaḡir* amounting to Rs. 2,602 was granted in perpetuity for the maintenance of the institution, the rest being

renamed. About 50 *siddhs* and servants of the temple are duly fed, and travellers are also supplied with bread once a day. Besides the *mahants*, there are several respectable and well known Bedi families in Dehri Nānak. In the Sikh time, the Bedis of Dehri Nānak enjoyed a *jāgir* of Rs. 2,00,000, and there was not a single family who had no *tsome jāgir*.

The following are the present leading families in Dehri Nānak :—

Name of Family.	Remarks
Bhai Singh Dāl Singh	.. <i>Jāgir</i> dar, viceregal <i>Darbari</i> , Sub Registrar and member of Municipal Committee
Granda Singh, Garbakhsh Singh	.. <i>Jāgir</i> dar. Granda Singh is a Lieutenant Governor's <i>Darbari</i> and member of Municipal Committee; Garbakhsh Singh also attended some <i>Darbars</i>
Sundar Singh, Sant Singh	.. <i>Jāgir</i> dar. Sundar Singh joined in some <i>Darbars</i> , and is a member of Municipal Committee. Sant Singh is a Lieutenant Governor's <i>Darbari</i>
Bhagwan Singh	<i>Jāgir</i> dar and <i>Kursi nashin</i> .
Nihal Singh	.. Do ditto. Member of Municipal Committee
Bhag Singh	<i>Jāgir</i> dar and <i>Kursi nashin</i>
Dalip Singh	.. Member of Municipal Committee and <i>Kursi nashin</i>
Kelu Singh	.. <i>Jāgir</i> dar and member of Municipal Committee.

Besides the above-mentioned *mahants* there is a family of *mahants* called *Tāli-Sāhibnāla mahants*. They also have descended from the sect of *siddhs* called *Cūḍās*. A second temple, known as the *Tāli Sāhib*, from a large *tālī* or *shikham* tree, which stood close to it, was carried away by an inundation in 1870, but has been since rebuilt. This temple was erected by Rābā Sri Chand, the son of Gurā Nānak Singh. In 1860 A.D. the temple was carried away by the Rāvl. In place of this temple, the people constructed another on the other bank of the river. These *mahants*, like the *mahants* of the golden temple, used to succeed with the consent of Bedis. Rām Dāl is the present *mahant* of the institution. In the Sikh time a considerable *jāgir* was granted, but it was reduced to Rs. 2,500 by the British Government. On the death of Jammū Dās, *mahant*, a *jāgir* of Rs. 1,000 was continued in perpetuity, the rest being resumed. It is dedicated to Sri Chand, son of Babā Nanak, and the founder of the *Cūḍās* order of ascetics. The town also contains a precious relic in the shape of a coat, once worn by Nānak, the keeper of this relic is called the *mahant Chola Sāhib*.

The town is a collection of native houses with a mud wall. It has a large well paved *bāzār*, a new police station, which replaces one washed away by the river, school-house, dispensary and Municipal Committee house. The Municipal Committee consists of 12 members appointed by the Deputy Commissioner. Its income for the last few years is shown in Table No XLV, and is derived from an octroi tax levied on all goods brought into the town. There is a Sub-Registry office, and it is proposed to locate a *munsiff* there. The trade of the town was once considerable, cotton and sugar being exported direct by river to Multān and Sukkar. The introduction of railway communications has led to the decline of its commercial importance, but it is still the centre of a consider-

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Dehri Nānak Town.

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Dehra Nānak Town.

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town ... {	1868	7,802	4,197	3,605
	1881	5,950	3,009	2,941
Municipal limits ... {	1868	7,802	...	...
	1875	7,212	...	...
	1881	5,950	...	...

able shawl embroidery industry. The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881, is shown in the margin.

It is difficult to ascertain the precise limits within which the enumeration of 1868 was taken. The figures for the population within municipal limits according to the census of 1868 are taken from the published tables of the census of 1875: but it was noted at the time that their accuracy was in many cases doubtful. The constitution of the population by religion and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. The proportion of Sikhs is naturally very large owing to the sacred character of the spot. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881. No separate statistics of births and deaths are published for the town.

Srīgobindpur Town.

Situated on the banks of the river Bids, a place of great sanctity amongst the Sikhs, having been founded by Gurū Arjan, who bought the site and built a town, which he called after his son and successor Hargobind. The town consists of several brick-built houses and paved streets with indifferent drainage. It has three large *bāzārs*, a police station, school-house, dispensary, Municipal Committee house, and dharmshālā. Population, according to the census of 1881, 4,247. The Municipal Committee consists of seven members appointed by the Deputy Commissioner. Its income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV, and is derived chiefly from octroi tax levied on all goods brought into the town. The trade of the town was once considerable, cotton and sugar being exported, the latter in large quantities direct by river to Sakkar. But it has fallen off since the introduction of railway communications. It is still, however, the principal seat of the money-lenders of the district, while there is a considerable local manufacture of sugar and combs. The population,

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town - ... {	1868	5,450	4,844	2,612
	1881	4,247	2,155	2,092
Municipal limits ... {	1868	5,452	...	...
	1875	5,631	...	...
	1881	4,247	...	...

an ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875, and 1881, is shown in the margin. The figures for the population

within municipal limits, according to the census of 1868, are taken from the published tables of the census of 1875: but it was noted at the time that their accuracy was in many cases doubtful.

The constitution of the population by religion and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881. No separate figures for births or deaths are available.

Fattehgarh* is a small town of 4,078 inhabitants, situated on the road from Amritsar to Delhi Nānak, in the Sub-Collectorate of Batalā. The town itself is an unpretentious collection of native houses without any building of importance. It has a single *bāzār*, a police station, school-house, dispensary and Municipal Committee house. There is a *Sardī* with quarters for European travellers. The Municipal Committee consists of seven members appointed by the Deputy Commissioner. Its income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV, and is chiefly derived from octroi collected on all goods brought into the town. Fattehgarh is the seat of a considerable shawl-weaving industry conducted by immigrants from Kashmir. The population,

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town ... {	1868	4,320	2,328	1,992
	1881	4,078	2,132	1,946
Municipal limits ... {	1868	4,131	..	..
	1875	4,461	..	..
	1881	4,078	..	..

as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881, is shown in the margin. The constitution of the population by religion and

the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881.

A small rural town of 3,355 inhabitants, situate in the Sub-Collectorate of Shikargarh. The houses are, for the most part, built of sun-dried bricks, but the streets are paved and the drainage good; with the exception of the *thana*, there is no public institution. The Municipal Committee consists of five members appointed by the Deputy Commissioner. The income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV, and is derived chiefly from octroi, which is levied on all

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town ... {	1868	3,408	1,681	1,727
	1881	3,335	1,687	1,648
Municipal limits ... {	1868	3,408	..	..
	1875	3,246	..	..
	1881	3,335	..	..

goods brought into the town. The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881, is shown in the margin.

The constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses, are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881.

A small rural town of 1,618 inhabitants, picturesquely situated on the banks of the Pabbi stream in the Sub-Collectorate of Shikargarh.

* The original foundation of Fattehgarh is said to have been due to a family feud between two brothers. The one, Fattch Singh, built Fattehgarh, the other, Chattr Singh, built Chattrgarh. The latter was never anything but a village, while at Fattehgarh, the Sirdār built a *haveli* in a fort and a *praka* tank outside the town. The Sirdār's family has become impoverished, but he still inhabits the fort, the moat of which is the delight of leather-dressers, and a thorn in the side of Sanitary Commissioner. The Sirdār has been supplanted by the descendant of a former *Divān* of the Sikh *Maharaja* who has built himself a house and planted a garden outside the town, and acquired much land in the neighbourhood.

The school has in recent years been made over to the Batalā Mission who have a small branch here. There is also a small school, presided over by members of a learned *mouzei*'s family.

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Town of Sukhochak.

Darman Town.

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Darman Town.

Like Sukho Chak, the houses are *kacha*, built of sun-dried bricks. The streets are, however, paved and the drainage good. The Municipal Committee consists of five members appointed by the Deputy Commissioner. Its income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV, and is chiefly derived from the octroi tax. The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town ... }	1868	1,761	901	860
	1881	1,618	813	775
Municipal limits ... {	1868	1,761	...	...
	1875	1,607	...	...
	1881	1,618	...	...

1881, is shown in the margin. The constitution of the population by religion and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. This town is the

seat of a considerable colony of *puhāri mahājāns*. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881. This town, like Sukho Chak, has suffered from the introduction of octroi. Five-sixths of the shops are closed; the traders preferring to put up where there is no tax. Darman, with several other municipalities in the district, will shortly be removed from the operation of the Municipal Act.

Nainakot Town.

A small place of 1,452 inhabitants, situated in the Sub-Collectorate of Shukargarh. The houses are for the most part *kacha*, but the streets are paved, with *pakka* drains. The place is not of any importance. It has a *thānd*, school-house, and post office, and is the residence of a *mahant* who has a good house and garden. The Municipal Committee consists of five members appointed by the Deputy Commissioner. The income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV, and is chiefly derived from the octroi tax. The population, as ascertained at the

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town ... }	1868	2,019	1,023	996
	1881	1,452	767	685
Municipal limits ... {	1868	2,019	...	...
	1875	1,726	...	...
	1881	1,452	...	...

enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881 is shown in the margin. The constitution of the population

by religion and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881.

Sujānpur Town.

Sujānpur* is a place situated at the foot of the hills, in the Sub-Collectorate of Pathankot, its inhabitants being principally Kashmiris

* Sujānpur was the residence of the late Mr. Francis Halsey, whose name will always be connected with industrial enterprise in the Gurdaspur district. Near Sujānpur are some mango gardens and Sikh *bīrāṇīs*, the former summer residences of Sikh Shōhrs. On the banks of the Hasli Canal, and close by the town, runs the Bāi Doāb Canal. In the gardens Mr. Halsey started a silk filature; and there initiated the boys of the Kashmiri Shawl weavers in the art of winding silk; their nimble fingers already accustomed to the Shawl-weaving, soon learnt the silk-winding. On the Bīr Doāb Canal a large sugar-mill worked by water-power was set up.

The filature has since been transferred to Mādhopur where it has been greatly enlarged and improved by Messrs Lister & Co., of Bradford.

who are engaged in making shawls. Population, according to the Census of 1891, 6,039. The town is in a thriving condition. In it, or close to it, are the Panjab Sugar Works factory, already noticed at page 56, the dispensary, school-house, police *chukki*, post office, and Municipal Committee house. The streets are paved with *pukka* drains, and the houses are for the most part *pukka*. The Bāi Dōb Canal runs close to it. The Municipal Committee consists of nine members appointed by the Deputy Commissioner. Its income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV, and is chiefly derived from octroi levied on all goods brought into the town. Sujānpur is the seat of a considerable shawl-weaving industry, and of a sugar refinery and rum distillery called the Panjab Sugar Works factory. It also is the local collecting centre for the rice, turnerie, and other products of the hills, below which it lies. The population,

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town ... }	1865	5,566	2,903	2,663
	1891	6,039	3,229	2,810
Municipal limits...	1865	7,177	...	...
	1875	6,537	...	...
	1891	6,039	...	...

as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1891, is shown in the margin. The figures for the population within municipal limits, according to the

Census of 1868, are taken from the published tables of the Census of 1875; but it was noted, at the time, that their accuracy was in many cases doubtful.

The constitution of the population by religion and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1891. No separate statistics of births and deaths are available.

A flourishing town, with a population of 4,344, situated at the foot of the hills, and near the head of the Bāi Dōb. It is the terminus of the carriage-road from Amritsar to Dalhousie and Kangra, the remaining distance lying through the hills, and being performed on horse-back or by doolie. The antiquities of Pathānkot are fully described by General Cunningham in his *Reports of the Archaeological Survey*, V. 153-55, and XIV, 115-19 and 135-36. (See also V. 145-152, and his *Ancient Geography of India*, 143-4.) The town itself is a collection of brick-built houses. It has more than one *bizār*, a grain market, a *thānah*, *tahsil*, school-house, dispensary, *zaildār*, post office, Municipal Committee house, and a large *dhak bungalow*. There is also an encamping-ground with a *sarāi* and a good well. The streets are all paved, and there is good drainage. The Municipal Committee consists of seven members appointed by the Deputy Commissioner. Its income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV, and is derived chiefly from octroi levied on all goods brought into the town. Pathānkot is the seat of a considerable *lui* and shawl-weaving industry; and lies at the point where the trade routes from the hills of Chambā, Nānpur, and Kangra unite and enter the plains. Its commercial importance has developed considerably of late years. The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and

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Sujānpur Town.

Pathānkot Town.

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Cantonments.
Pathankot Town.

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town ... {	1868	2,818	1,493	1,320
	1881	4,314	2,423	1,020
Municipal limits ... {	1868	2,768	...	...
	1875	4,507	...	...
	1881	4,344	...	...

1881, is shown in the margin. It is difficult to ascertain the precise limits within which the enumeration of 1868 was taken. The figures for the

population within municipal limits according to the Census of 1868 are taken from the published tables of the Census of 1875; but it was noted at the time that their accuracy was in many cases doubtful. The constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses, are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881.

Narot Town.

A small rural town, situate in the Sub-Collectorate of Pathankot, with a population of 3,706. It is situate in the trans-Rāvi tract, half way between the Rāvi and the hills, and is the principal mart in the fertile submontane belt known as Chak Andar. The town itself is a collection of *kacha* houses built of sun-dried bricks, and includes a *thāna*, school-house and dispensary. The Municipal Committee consists of six members appointed by the Deputy Commissioner. Its income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV, and is chiefly derived from octroi, which is levied on all goods brought into the town. It forms the local collecting centre for the products of the hills below which it lies. The population, as ascertained at

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town ... {	1868	5,331	2,631	2,480
	1881	3,706	1,943	1,773
Municipal limits ... {	1868	5,331	...	...
	1875	3,044	...	...
	1881	3,706	...	...

the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881, is shown in the margin. The constitution of the population by religion and the number of occupied

houses, are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881. No separate statistics of births or deaths are available.

Town of Dalhousie.

About 15 miles east of the Rāvi, the main Himalayan range, here locally known as the Jodh ki Dhār, turns due westward, and after running for a few miles in this direction, breaks off into rugged spurs, which slope down towards the river bed. On the summits and slopes of the three last peaks lies the sanitarium of Dalhousie. It is 52 miles north-west (by road) from Pathankot, and 75 from Gurdāspur, and has an elevation of 6,740 feet above the sea. The tops of the higher hills have an elevation of nearly 8,000 feet. The project for the formation of a sanitarium in these hills originated with Lieutenant-Colonel Napier (now Lord Napier of Magdala) in 1851. Observations of climate and temperature were taken in 1852, and in the following year an arrangement was made with the Rāja of Chambā, by which the proposed site was transferred to the British Government, compensation being made by the reduction of the Rāja's tribute

from Rs. 12,000 to Rs. 10,000. The area thus transferred included the plateaux of Katalagh, Potrain, Tirā, Bakrota and Bhangora, being the three extreme peaks of the range, and the upper portion of two of the lower spurs. This arrangement was completed in 1854. The name of Dalhousie was adopted at the suggestion of Sir Donald McLeod. The new station was at once marked off into sites, roads were traced out, rules laid down for forest conservancy and sanitation. Two or three houses even were built, but here matters stopped, and nothing was done by way of systematic occupation of the site until 1860. In that year it was attached to the Gurdaspur district; orders were given for widening the road from the plains, and for the sale of building sites. In the following year building commenced in earnest, and another spur of hill, that of Balún, lying to the north-west, was acquired from the Chamba State for the erection of barracks.* It was not, however, till 1868 that troops were located at Balún. Meanwhile houses had sprung up in all directions, and the popularity of the station once established, rapidly increased.

The scenery is of a very different kind to that of Murree and Simla. Dalhousie is more emphatically a mountain station than either of those places. At Murree the rounded outlines of the sandstone hills lends a softness to the scene, which is here replaced by the sterner grandeur of the Himalayan range, which towers immediately above the station. The highest point in Dalhousie is only 180 feet higher than the highest point in Murree. But the granite formation of its hills gives to the latter an appearance of ruggedness and grandeur which the northern station wants. At Murree and Simla the ranges of snowy mountains form a distant background in the panorama; whereas Dalhousie stands upon a spur of the snowy range itself. The granite peak of Dain Kund, upwards of 9,000 feet in height, clothed with pine forests and capped with snow far on into the summer, rises immediately above the station to the east; and beyond this lie the peaks of the Dhaulā Dhar covered with perpetual snow, which shut in the Kangra valley to the north and stretch onwards into Kullā. Murree makes up in prettiness what it wants in grandeur, but for real mountain scenery cannot for a moment be compared to its southern rival. The approach to Dalhousie is by a very indifferent road, which winds in the most fatiguing manner for the traveller, along the bare and rugged mountain side. But, as Dalhousie is approached, splendid trees shelter the pathway and the various crests of the hills on which the station stands, are embowered in the thickest foliage. This is mainly of oak, except at Bakrota, where the cedar and the pine are common. The oak, however, at this sanitarium grows to a great height, and is a very stately tree, very unlike in form to its congener (*quercus semicarpifolia*) in the neighbouring hill-station of Dharmshāla. The views from Dalhousie are superb, but these are not seen in all their beauty until the rains have set in, for the bare gaunt hills of the nearer ranges are wanting in the elements of the picturesque. When, however, the continual rains have clothed their sides with a delicate green mantle, and their lower depths are concealed with deep blue and purple mists, the landscape then becomes very beautiful, for,

* This was paid for by a further reduction of the Rājā's tribute to Rs. 5,000 per annum.

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towering above these smaller ranges, are the lofty heights of the Chamba peaks, which attain to an altitude of over 20,000 feet, their crests being covered with perpetual snow. The chief resorts for picnics and pleasure gatherings are the thick woods of the Kālā Top and Dain Kund above the Bakrota hills, from which superb views of the sanitarium and the neighbouring hills are to be obtained. Dalhousie is as remarkable for its fine bracing climate as it is for its beautiful scenery, and it is the only Panjāb hill-station into which cholera has never yet intruded. The names of the hill crests on which Dalhousie rests are Bakrota, Tīra, Potrain and Kattalag, in which last is the *būzār*. The Cantonments lie lower down again at Balūn, and still further down is Bani Khet, where a detachment of a British Regiment remains for the summer months. Within the station, the highest point is the summit of Bakrota, the most eastern of the three main peaks. This obtains an elevation of 7,687 feet above the sea. Tīra, the middle peak, is 6,874 feet, and Potrain, the third, is slightly lower still. The Bakrota and Tīra peaks are mostly of a granitoid-gneiss formation. The formation of Potrain is of schist. To this fact Dalhousie owes one feature in which, if in none other, it has the advantage of Murree. The soil is so porous that, even immediately after the heaviest rain, the roads are always dry and pleasant to walk upon. On the other hand, the slope of the hills is very steep, and building sites are scarce.

When the station was first formed, water was brought in an open channel from a stream fed by springs on Dain Kund; but when the cantonment was formed at Balūn, the Military Works Department built a dam across the stream above, the municipal water-course erected large reservoirs, and brought the water into the station in iron pipes. The inhabitants of the civil station are therefore now often dependent on the overflow from the military pipe at the church. The town contains a court-house, branch treasury, post office, dispensary, church, a good *būzār* and several hotels. The church is centrally situated at the western end of the Bakrota hill, just where the road from Pathānkot enters the station. In 1867, the station was erected into a municipality under Act XV of that year. Besides official members, the committee has six non-official members—four appointed by the votes of householders, and two nominated annually by the Government to represent the interests of visitors. The sources of income are: a land-tax, a horse and pony tax, a tax upon house-property, a conservancy tax also levied by a percentage on house-rents, and a forest tax, the latter being levied on the right to cut wood and grass within the limits of the municipality. The income from all sources for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV. There is an Assistant Commissioner in charge of the station during the season, who is also Vice-President of the Municipal Committee. The Commissioner of the Amritsar division also makes the station his head-quarters during the summer months.* The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875, and

* A useful "Guide to Dalhousie" was published in 1872 by Mr. Hutchinson, the Assistant Commissioner in charge of the station.

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town ...	1868 1891	1,163 1,610	861 1,159	302 451
Municipal limits ...	1868 1875 1881	1,163 2,265 570	.........	.........

1881, is shown in the margin. In the Census of 1881, the population of the station itself was 870, and of the Balán cantonments, which are not now within municipal limits, 740, making 1,610 in all. In 1868 and 1875 the cantonments formed part of the municipality. The enumerations of 1868 and 1881 were made in the winter, when the station was practically empty. The constitution of the population by religion and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881.

A cantonment in the hills, 14 miles below Dalhousie, and the head-quarters of the 4th Goorkhas. It has a small *húẓúr* and a dak bungalow, termed the *Mámúl dák bungalow*, which is situate on the Dalhousie road, about a mile from the station. There is no Municipal Committee, nor any public institution. It is more a Military Cantonment than a town. The population, as ascertained at the

Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1868 ...	1,032	695	337
1891 ...	1,470	1,025	451

enumerations of 1868 and 1881, is shown in the margin. The constitution of the population by religion and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881.

A small ancient town with a population of 1,258, situated in the lower range of the hills on the left bank of the river Rávi. The town consists of thatched houses, the main street is paved, and the drainage is fair. It has a single *húẓúr*, police station, school house, dák bungalow and encamping-ground. The Municipal Committee consists of four members appointed by the Deputy Commissioner. The income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV, and is derived chiefly from octroi levied on all goods brought into the town. A portion of the Kashmir trade, and especially that which deals with honey and cinnamon, passes through Sháhpur. The dák bungalow, the remains of an old fort, is very picturesquely situated on the lofty bank which commands the Rávi. From this bungalow, very fine views of the hills are obtained. At Sháhpur are the picturesque ruins of a fine old stone fort, one bastion of which is still occupied as the dák bungalow which overhangs the river in the most dangerous manner. From Sháhpur a road runs to Ranipokar, where it joins the Patháukot road at Dalhousie; and another road runs to Basanli on the Rávi. This road runs through picturesque valleys and over pine clad hills, and in part along the sides of precipitous hills which run down sheer into the Rávi. The river here winds between hills on which may be seen the ruins of the Thain and other forts, and has many of the features of a miniature Rhine. Where the hills

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run back from the river, there is the fertile Phangota valley with its fine trees. A banian tree in the village itself is famous for its size, and its massive branches are supported by its dependent roots only, as the trunk has disappeared. The Shahpur fort was once the refuge of the rebel Rām Singh; and from the road to Dalhousie can still be seen the white monument erected on the summit of a hillock to the memory of two officers who were killed in the engagement between Rām Singh's troops and ours.

The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868,

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census	Persons	Males.	Females
Whole town ...	1868	2,309	1,340	969
	1881	1,238	675	563
Municipal limits {	1868	1,655	..	..
	1875	1,330	..	..
	1881	1,238	..	..

1875 and 1881, is shown in the margin. The constitution of the population by religion and the number of occupied houses are

shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881.

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Table No. II, showing DEVELOPMENT.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
DETAILS.	1822-23.	1823-24.	1824-25.	1825-26.	1826-27.	1827-28.
Population	956,139	879,725
Cultivated acres	615,114	655,623
Irrigated acres	67,934	140,629
Ditto (from Government works)	27,721	23,414
Assessed Land Revenue, rupees	9,08,412	12,60,256
Revenue from land, rupees	7,65,343	11,13,915
Gross revenue, rupees	8,48,623	13,53,633
Number of kine	155,527	165,777
" sheep and goats	16,473	105,481
" camels	46	56
Miles of metalled roads	43	63
" unmetalled roads	450	295
" Railways
Police staff	401	575
Prisoners convicted	..	1,509	1,654	1,373	1,234	2,227
Civil suits,—number	..	2,295	4,117	3,760	4,533	11,565
" —value in rupees	..	1,21,637	2,01,213	10,40,047	1,77,913	5,91,147
Municipalities,—number	12	16
" —income in rupees	17,974	56,476
Dispensaries,—number of	1	5
" —patients	7,361	38,273
Schools,—number of	109	110
" —scholars	3,271	6,013

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. I, III, VIII, XI, XV, XXI, XL, XLV, L, LIX, and LXI of the Administration Report.

Table No. III, showing RAINFALL.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rain gauge station.	ANNUAL RAINFALL IN TENTHS OF AN INCH.																	
	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	Average.
Gudaspur
Palkankot
Elakargah
Itanada
Allwal
Dalhousie
Madhapur
Therigar
Tibra
Water

NOTE.—These figures are taken from the weekly rainfall statements published in the Punjab Gazette.

Table No. IIIA, showing RAINFALL at head-quarters.

1	2	3	1	2	3
MONTHS.	ANNUAL AVERAGES.		MONTHS.	ANNUAL AVERAGES.	
	No. of rainy days in each month—1867 to 1870.	Rainfall in tenths of an inch in each month—1867 to 1881.		No. of rainy days in each month—1867 to 1870.	Rainfall in tenths of an inch in each month—1867 to 1881.
January	2	10	September	4	33
February	3	17	October	1	3
March	3	17	November	1	2
April	1	6	December	1	9
May	2	11	1st October to 1st January	2	14
June	3	20	1st January to 1st April	7	44
July	9	53	1st April to 1st October	28	219
August	6	60	Whole year	35	298

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XXIV of the Revenue Report, and from page 31 of the Famine Report.

Table No. IIIB, showing RAINFALL at Tahsil Stations.

1	2	3	4	5
TAHSIL STATION.	AVERAGE RAIN IN TENTS OF AN INCH, FROM 1871-72 to 1877-78.			
	1st October to 1st January.	1st January to 1st April.	1st April to 1st October.	Whole year.
Batala	10	29	231	270
Pathankot	13	197	410	541
Shakargarh	9	70	220	417

NOTE.—These figures are taken from pages 73, 77 of the Famine Report.

Table No. V, showing the DISTRIBUTION of POPULATION.

1	2	3	4	5	6
	District.	Tahsil. Gurdaspur.	Tahsil. Batala.	Tahsil. Pathankot.	Tahsil. Shakargarh.
Total square miles	1,622	484	480	267	401
Cultivated square miles	1,418	385	347	227	351
Culturable square miles	1,433	393	371	236	357
Square miles under crops (average 1877 to 1881)	1,184	331	324	183	323
Total population	827,003	209,228	274,131	140,821	219,511
Urban population	81,922	17,019	25,942	15,196	1,423
Rural population	745,081	192,209	248,189	125,625	218,088
Total population per square mile	512	431	572	527	428
Rural population per square mile	467	394	512	462	423
Towns & villages.					
Over 10,000 souls	1	1	1	1	1
5,000 to 10,000	3	1	1	1	1
2,000 to 5,000	8	2	2	2	2
1,000 to 2,000	107	17	26	27	26
500 to 1,000	207	30	62	51	53
Under 500	1,721	570	528	227	341
Total	2,472	671	677	412	700
Occupied houses					
Towns	14,791	3,474	6,870	3,443	1,791
Villages	19,145	2,810	25,006	17,400	20,276
Unoccupied houses					
Towns	8,427	2,257	4,176	1,723	293
Villages	20,343	5,100	10,082	2,613	9,484
Resident families					
Towns	21,761	5,245	8,409	6,769	1,346
Villages	19,247	4,143	47,183	26,851	46,142

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. I and XVIII of the Census of 1881, except the cultivated, culturable and crop areas, which are taken from Tables Nos. I and XLIV of the Administration Report.

Table No. VI, showing MIGRATION.

Districts	Immigrants	Emigrants	Net Migration		Distribution of Immigrants by Tahrils			
			1891-1901		Gurdaspur	Batala	Pathankot	Shikargarh
			Immigrants	Emigrants				
Jalandhar	1,000	1,000	275	275	275	1,000	187	20
Hoshiarpur	9,700	1,000	275	275	275	1,000	1,114	114
Kaure	2,000	1,000	275	275	275	1,000	4,000	119
Amritsar	2,000	1,000	275	275	275	1,000	4,000	275
Lyallpur	1,000	1,000	275	275	275	1,000	4,000	2,441
Ferozepur	1,000	1,000	275	275	275	1,000	4,000	177
Longowal	1,000	1,000	275	275	275	1,000	4,000	18
Dasuya	1,000	1,000	275	275	275	1,000	4,000	27
Pathankot	1,000	1,000	275	275	275	1,000	4,000	18
N. W. P. and D. D.	1,000	1,000	275	275	275	1,000	4,000	45
Kashmir	1,000	1,000	275	275	275	1,000	4,000	18

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. XI of the Census Report of 1901.

Table No. VII, showing RELIGION and SEX.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	District			Tahrils				Villages
	Persons	Males	Females	Gurdaspur	Batala	Pathankot	Shikhar-pur	
Persons	625,000	418,000	207,000	275,000	275,000	140,000	210,000	712,000
Males	418,000	418,000	207,000	275,000	275,000	140,000	210,000	462,000
Females	207,000	207,000	207,000	207,000	207,000	62,000	100,000	250,000
Hindus	275,000	175,000	100,000	275,000	275,000	140,000	210,000	275,000
Sikhs	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	140,000	5,000	200,000
Jains	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	140,000	140,000	100,000
Buddhists	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	140,000	140,000	100,000
Muslims	207,000	207,000	207,000	207,000	207,000	62,000	100,000	414,000
Christians	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	140,000	140,000	100,000
Others and unspecified	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	140,000	140,000	100,000
Foreign and Eastern Christians	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	140,000	140,000	100,000
Southern	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	140,000	140,000	100,000
Shikhar	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	140,000	140,000	100,000
Wholes	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	140,000	140,000	100,000

Note.—These figures are taken from Tables No. C, III, IIIA, IIIB of the Census of 1901.

Table No. VIII, showing LANGUAGES.

Language	District	Distribution by Tahrils			
		Gurdaspur	Batala	Pathankot	Shikargarh
Hindi	1,000	275	1,000	140	210
Punjabi	275,000	275,000	1,000,000	140,000	210,000
Persian	100,000	100,000	1,000,000	140,000	210,000
Gujarati	100,000	100,000	1,000,000	140,000	210,000
Urdu	100,000	100,000	1,000,000	140,000	210,000
English	100,000	100,000	1,000,000	140,000	210,000
Pathankoti	100,000	100,000	1,000,000	140,000	210,000
Shikharhi	100,000	100,000	1,000,000	140,000	210,000
Wholes	100,000	100,000	1,000,000	140,000	210,000

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. IX of the Census Report for 1901.

Table No. IX, showing MAJOR CASTES and TRIBES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Serial No. in Census Table No. VIII A.	Caste or tribe.	TOTAL NUMBERS.			MALES, BY RELIGION.				Proportion per thous of popu- lation.
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Hindu	Sikh	Jain.	Musalman	
	Total population	825,095	445,716	377,597	191,728	42,298	68	109,420	1,000
6	Pathan	9,794	5,151	4,643				5,112	12
1	Jat	120,725	73,250	66,505	20,910	27,490	..	21,824	157
2	Rajput	71,539	39,537	31,992	18,254	193	..	21,974	87
60	Thakur	4,983	2,641	2,342	2,478	8	..		6
8	Gujar	49,671	23,791	20,180	12		..	22,879	53
81	Saini	13,842	7,279	6,563	6,744	935	..		17
7	Aran	55,892	29,982	26,000			..	29,982	68
29	Ghirat	6,142	3,332	2,790	3,048	201	..		7
17	Shekh	10,469	6,584	1,680			..	5,583	13
3	Brahman	47,893	25,901	22,798	25,016	282	..		58
24	Balyad	6,077	3,183	2,592			..	3,183	7
35	Faqir	6,823	3,745	2,443	2		..	3,814	7
21	Nai	14,413	7,752	6,661	2,861	425	..	4,465	18
23	Mirasi	7,274	3,787	3,486	80		..	3,707	9
14	Banya	14,804	7,625	7,179	7,567	56	2		18
16	Khatri	15,728	9,468	6,412	6,178	1,181	..	101	19
52	Labana	6,492	3,951	2,538	2,471	453	..		7
20	Kashmiri	6,662	3,473	3,183			..	3,473	8
4	Chuhra	56,945	29,777	26,009	27,600	461	..	2,907	69
5	Chamar	20,972	10,822	10,150	10,773	43	..	6	25
19	Nochi	14,716	7,984	6,732			..	7,984	18
9	Julaha	40,150	21,793	18,701			..	21,793	49
15	Jhinwar	11,700	17,695	16,605	11,815	1,077	..	4,201	42
22	Lohar	16,601	9,647	7,954	5,013	1,360	..	3,143	20
11	Tarkhan	21,621	14,900	13,611	7,185	6,601	..	2,002	56
13	Rumhar	17,629	9,177	7,872	4,251	123	..	4,194	21
32	Dholi	5,895	3,491	2,904	54		..	2,437	7
86	Chhimba	5,778	2,964	2,514	1,530	250	..	1,148	7
23	Toli	17,644	9,596	8,105			..	9,596	21
30	Suvar	6,003	3,230	2,748	1,042	201	..	623	7
40	Barwari	9,630	5,106	4,424			..	5,106	12
57	Meg	6,773	3,288	3,095	3,231	1	..	5	8
41	Dumari	27,270	14,027	13,213	17,911	8	..	106	33

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. VIIIA of the Census of 1881.

Table No. IXA, showing MINOR CASTES and TRIBES.

1	2	3	4	5
Serial No. in Census Table No VIIIA	Caste or tribe	Persons	Males	Females
10	Arora	1,216	600	520
37	Mughal	2,450	1,297	1,153
34	Qureshi	645	456	390
39	Rathi	1,731	841	890
40	Jogi	2,310	1,270	1,040
42	Mulshah	2,925	1,447	1,478
44	Khojah	2,312	1,221	1,091
46	Dogar	1,873	930	944
48	Dirangi	1,980	1,587	1,807
53	Ditragi	1,085	627	458
58	Kalni	1,209	709	500
61	Barri	714	394	320
62	Libat	912	456	456
64	Changar	3,062	1,641	1,441
67	Lahar	895	382	513
72	Sansa	1,973	1,018	925
78	Batwal	904	491	413
80	Rawal	3,877	1,567	1,770
84	Engir Udasi	629	346	177
92	Raj	673	354	321
107	Jhabeel	546	297	249
113	Chimrang	806	474	372
120	Darvesh	1,004	540	464
148	Gorkha	931	628	293

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. VIIIA of the Census of 1881.

Table No. X, showing CIVIL CONDITION.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
DETAILS.		SINGLE.		MARRIED.		WIDOWED.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Actual figures for religious.	All religions	211,545	121,926	123,816	121,929	20,415	20,023
	Hindus	101,494	51,099	72,074	61,256	13,220	10,040
	Sikhs	21,758	9,151	17,545	16,226	3,190	4,041
	Jains	24	14	32	24	2	7
	Buddhists	107,033	61,522	50,725	53,448	13,211	21,797
	Muslims	204	101	72	67	9	7
	Christians						
Population of every 10,000 souls / each age.	All ages	5,194	3,507	4,121	5,041	923	1,618
	0-10	9,531	5,612	85	295	10	23
	10-15	6,075	3,745	85	4,156	40	65
	15-20	6,045	1,223	3,220	6,452	126	222
	20-25	5,441	381	5,494	9,157	318	255
	25-30	2,491	177	6,044	4,903	525	915
	30-40	1,856	53	7,410	2,070	525	1,476
	40-50	982	57	7,562	6,024	1,476	3,019
	50-60	404	67	6,110	4,001	2,032	2,032
	Over 60	741	60	5,020	1,466	3,651	6,044

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. VI of the Census Report.

Table No. XI, showing BIRTHS and DEATHS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
YEAR.	TOTAL BIRTHS REGISTERED.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED.			TOTAL DEATHS FROM		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.
1877	10,009	8,502	18,511	6	11	13,543
1878	14,574	11,609	26,183	1	900	12,612
1879	15,142	12,079	27,221	20	3,254	21,097
1880	..	14,126	12,230	26,356	18,071	44,427	6	94	17,897
1881	..	10,516	15,142	25,658	15,795	41,453	322	51	17,725

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. I, II, VII, VIII, and IX of the Sanitary Report.

Table No. XI A, showing MONTHLY DEATHS from ALL CAUSES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Month.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	Total.
January	2,010	1,505	2,093	2,543	2,023	11,456
February	1,831	1,532	2,801	1,972	1,611	9,996
March	1,624	1,018	2,688	1,416	2,255	8,925
April	1,591	1,431	2,216	1,195	573	7,598
May	1,602	1,705	2,220	1,650	1,420	11,050
June	2,000	1,610	2,001	1,720	1,271	9,600
July	1,618	1,456	1,672	1,441	1,167	7,281
August	1,205	1,322	1,622	1,914	1,313	7,229
September	1,777	1,442	2,220	3,043	3,175	11,520
October	1,575	2,445	2,410	2,213	2,325	17,141
November	1,749	2,348	3,650	2,462	4,110	14,967
December	1,737	2,025	2,942	2,910	2,854	17,039
Total	19,424	27,012	32,151	33,173	26,405	129,509

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. III of the Sanitary Report.

Table No. XI B, showing MONTHLY DEATHS from FEVER.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Month.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	Total.
January ..	1,710	1,260	2,225	1,843	1,421	8,259
February ..	1,495	1,235	2,004	1,607	1,437	7,078
March ..	1,203	1,234	1,768	998	709	4,912
April ..	1,879	1,611	1,425	875	572	4,009
May ..	1,465	1,777	2,074	1,253	11	6,570
June ..	1,106	1,577	1,745	1,200	709	6,337
July ..	1,111	919	802	917	697	4,446
August ..	861	781	1,070	1,317	673	4,702
September ..	879	1,299	2,110	2,192	1,841	7,521
October ..	821	2,768	2,722	2,722	2,821	12,594
November ..	954	2,709	2,722	1,711	804	11,290
December ..	1,121	2,263	2,251	1,653	2,103	9,391
Total ..	13,517	15,112	21,690	17,897	17,765	85,981

Note—These figures are taken from Table No. IX of the Sanitary Report.

Table No. XII, showing INFIRMITIES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	MALES		FEMALES		DEAF AND DUMB		LUNATICS	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total
All religions ..	101	87	2,240	2,016	99	515	42	29
Hindus ..	117	99	1,975	1,777	80	475	22	17
Muslims ..	81	69	1,600	1,411	511	284	169	10
Christians ..	7	5	116	62	47	8	34	1
Buddhists ..	75	42	1,077	1,661	80	235	119	55

Note—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. XIV to XVII of the Census of 1881.

Table No. XIII, showing EDUCATION.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	MALES		FEMALES		MALES		FEMALES	
	Under instruction.	Can read and write.	Under instruction.	Can read and write.	Under instruction.	Can read and write.	Under instruction.	Can read and write.
	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total
All religions ..	7,118	17,140	177	257	5,012	1,972	116	98
Hindus ..	5,040	11,071	74	127	76	185	17	17
Muslims ..	3,003	11,166	21	25	1,807	1,001	62	72
Christians ..	3	1,511	20	22	2,410	5,181	65	107
Buddhists ..	3	20	..	..	1,191	3,700	45	101
	..	..	..	..	1,678	4,208	9	22

Note—These figures are taken from Table No. XIII of the Census of 1881.

Table No. XIV, showing detail of SURVEYED and ASSESSED AREA.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	CULTIVATED.				UNCULTIVATED.				Total area assessed.	Gross assessment.	Unproductive waste, the two parts of total.
	In parg. L.		Uncultivated.	Total cultivated.	Grass lands.	Culturable.	Unculturable.	Total uncultivated.			
	By Government works.	By private individuals.									
1878-79 ..	90,721	21,217	5,376	615,114	..	15,701	181,750	247,451	886,376	60,419	309
1879-80 ..	1,314	107,125	715,075	813,514	..	8,125	215,770	223,895	1,165,300	1,209,556	..
1878-79 ..	27,674	93,171	734,382	856,227	..	89,184	222,900	312,084	1,165,311	1,160,461	..
Tahsil details for 1878-79—											
Tahsil Gurdaspur ..	17,249	18,810	211,007	249,066	..	20,608	45,710	66,318	218,794	574,335	..
" Batala ..	7,327	54,111	134,498	196,936	..	20,196	55,088	75,284	90,506	570,571	..
" Patnauli ..	5,900	80,109	101,127	187,136	..	6,531	14,001	20,532	22,141	213,607	..
" Shahzpur ..	..	6,762	229,757	236,519	..	27,244	66,608	93,852	127,100	501,018	..

Note—These figures are taken from Table No. VIII of the Administration Report, except the last column, which is taken from Table No. I of the same Report.

Table No. XV, showing TENURES held direct from Government as they stood in 1878-79.

1	Whole District.			Tahsil Chaudhary.			Tahsil Dittala.			Tahsil Ferozepur.			Tahsil Gujranwala.		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
NATURE OF TENURE.	Whole District.			Tahsil Chaudhary.			Tahsil Dittala.			Tahsil Ferozepur.			Tahsil Gujranwala.		
	Number of villages.	Number of holdings or sub-holdings.	Gross area in acres.	Number of villages.	Number of holdings or sub-holdings.	Gross area in acres.	Number of villages.	Number of holdings or sub-holdings.	Gross area in acres.	Number of villages.	Number of holdings or sub-holdings.	Gross area in acres.	Number of villages.	Number of holdings or sub-holdings.	Gross area in acres.
A.—ESTATES NOT BEING VILLAGES, HOLDINGS, AND REVINTS IN COMMON (ZAMINDARS).															
III.—Private 1,000 to 1 held by individuals or families under 5,000 revenue. } the law of primogeniture.	2	2	3,700												
IV.—Private 1,000 to 1 held by individuals or families under 5,000 revenue. } as above.	2	2	0,141												
PROPRIETARY RELATIVE TO LAND CONVEYANCES.															
B.—Zamindars }	170	591	20,500	46	215	20,500	51	215	20,500	51	215	20,500	45	165	12,000
C.—Patidars }	1,210	1,124	94,142	564	521	13,000	121	100	20,500	121	100	20,500	121	100	20,500
D.—Bhayaclars }	411	100	12,500	202	215	17,200	121	100	20,500	121	100	20,500	121	100	20,500
E.—Musal or Improprietorship or Bhopal estate. }	264	527	24,001	201	100	12,500	121	100	20,500	121	100	20,500	121	100	20,500
Total	2,261	2,223	61,000	1,134	1,134	61,000	1,134	1,134	61,000	1,134	1,134	61,000	1,134	1,134	61,000

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. XXXIII of the Revenue Report for 1878-79.

X

X

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XXV of the Revenue Report.

Gurdaspur District. 1

Table No. XVII, showing GOVERNMENT LANDS.

[illegible]

Note.—The figures are taken from Table No. IX of the Revenue Report of 1891-92.

Table No. XIX, showing LAND ACQUIRED by GOVERNMENT.

Purpose for which acquired.	Acres acquired.	Compensation paid in respect.	Reimbursement of revenue in respect.
Railways ..	2,613	28,662	1,073
Canal ..	7,674	75,742	9,071
State Railways ..			
Guaranteed Railways ..			
Miscellaneous ..	700	15,278	656
Total	11,087	1,19,682	12,000

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XI of the Revenue Report.

Table No. XX, showing ACRES UNDER CROPS.

[illegible]

NAME OF
TABLE.

TAXES APPLIED FOR THE FIVE YEARS, FROM 1877-78 TO 1881-82

[illegible]

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. XLIV of the Administration Report.

Table No. XXI, showing RENT RATES and AVERAGE YIELD.

1			2				3
Nature of crop.			Rent per acre of land suited for the various crops, as it stood in 1851-52.				Average produce per acre as cultivated in 1851-52.
			Rs.	A.	P.		Lbs.
Rice	..	Maximum	14	0	0		668
		Minimum	8	0	0		
Indigo	..	Maximum	..	..	..		..
		Minimum	..	..	..		..
Cotton	..	Maximum	..	..	..		50
		Minimum	..	..	..		..
Sugar	..	Maximum	..	..	..		220
		Minimum	..	..	..		..
Opium	..	Maximum	..	..	..		..
		Minimum	..	..	..		..
Tobacco	..	Maximum	..	..	..		1,110
		Minimum	..	..	..		..
Wheat	Irrigated	Maximum	7	0	0		..
		Minimum	5	0	0		446
	Unirrigated	Maximum	4	0	0		..
		Minimum	2	5	0		..
Inferior grains	Irrigated	Maximum	6	0	0		450
		Minimum	2	13	0		..
	Unirrigated	Maximum	2	2	0		..
		Minimum	4	2	0		..
Oil seeds	Irrigated	Maximum	9	4	0		..
		Minimum	8	5	0		312
	Unirrigated	Maximum	5	3	0		..
		Minimum	3	2	0		..
Fibres	Irrigated	Maximum	2	5	0		..
		Minimum	2	1	0		88
	Unirrigated	Maximum	1	12	0		..
		Minimum	1	4	0		..
Grain	..	..	..	..	..		..
Barley	..	..	..	..	..		..
Bayre	..	..	..	..	..		..
Jawar	..	..	..	..	..		..
Vegetables	..	..	..	..	..		..
Tea	..	..	..	..	..		..

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XLVI of the Administration Report.

Table No. XXII, showing NUMBER of STOCK.

1				2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kind of stock.				WHOLE DISTRICT FOR THE YEARS			TAHSILS FOR THE YEAR 1878-79.			
				1868-69.	1873-74.	1878-79.	Gurdaspur.	Batala.	Patiala.	Shakargarh.
Owls and bullocks	..	..	..	165,637	105,777	171,651	12,205	20,312	11,021	131,113
Horses	..	..	..	5,617	3,020	2,530	710	610	403	501
Ponies	..	..	..	1,664	3,018	1,370	412	314	423	221
Donkeys	..	..	..	2,471	6,865	5,493	1,042	2,131	1,223	1,109
Sheep and goats	..	..	..	16,475	105,431	73,465	23,051	70,113	10,322	11,010
Pigs	..	..	..	1,915	..	3,075	892	951	1,415	620
Camels	..	..	..	46	96	77	29	28	9	11
Carts	..	..	..	2,002	3,367	4,455	1,243	1,798	694	1,140
Ploughs	..	..	..	94,070	74,233	57,722	16,098	17,815	11,558	14,016
Boats	..	..	..	56	59	59	27	10	22	..

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XLV of the Administration Report.

Table No. XXIII, showing OCCUPATIONS of MALES.

1	2	3	4	5	7	2	3	4	5
Number.	Nature of occupations.	Males above 15 years of age.			Number.	Nature of occupations.	Males above 15 years of age.		
		Towns.	Villages.	Total.			Towns.	Villages.	Total.
1	Total population ..	24,493	219,572	244,065	17	Agricultural labourers ..	472	6,092	7,154
2	Occupation specified ..	27,651	216,574	244,225	18	Domestic ..	109	2,182	2,291
3	Agriculture, whether staple or subsidiary ..	4,006	121,832	125,838	19	Cook and other servants ..	97	1,167	1,264
4	Civil Administration ..	1,247	5,475	6,722	20	Water carriers ..	10	2,002	2,102
5	Army ..	725	80	805	21	Scavengers and scavengers ..	509	18,374	18,883
6	Religion ..	1,000	4,000	5,000	22	Workers in seed, cane, leaves, &c. ..	1,040	2,152	3,202
7	Police ..	474	5,111	5,585	23	Workers in leather ..	127	247	374
8	Other professions ..	474	5,111	5,585	24	Flat-makers ..	111	5,109	5,220
9	Money-lenders, general traders, pedlars, &c. ..	911	1,176	2,087	25	Workers in wood and packing ..	416	294	710
10	Dealers in grain and flour ..	2,471	7,000	9,471	26	" " silk ..	114	7	121
11	Corn grinders, potters, &c. ..	713	146	859	27	" " cotton ..	1,709	15,724	17,433
12	Contract mers, grain grocers, &c. ..	713	717	1,430	28	" " wood ..	261	4,000	4,261
13	Carriers and boatmen ..	1,015	2,000	3,015	29	Potters ..	815	2,000	2,815
14	Landowners ..	1,352	70,772	72,124	30	Workers in iron and silver ..	20	2,002	2,022
15	Teachers ..	1,752	49,747	51,499	31	General labourers ..	1,361	7,000	8,361
16	Joint-cultivators ..	60	1,034	1,094	32	Beggars, fakirs, and the like ..	1,071	11,771	12,842

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. XII A of the Census Report of 1881.

Table No. XXIV, showing MANUFACTURES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Silk.	Cotton.	Wool.	Other fabrics.	Paper.	Wood.	Iron.	Brass and copper.	Build- ing.	Dyeing and manufac- turing of dyes.
Number of mills and large factories	1	..	1	1	1	1,216	1,207	..	14	..
Number of private looms or small works.	201	5,010	400	172	..	..	..	..	..	519
Number of workmen (Male) ..	168	..	..	41	12	..	..	..	..	..
in large works. (Female) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number of workmen in small works or independent artisans.	603	9,560	870	250	..	4,000	2,462	91	2,000	624
Value of plant in large works	..	..	..	..	5,000	..	..	..	..	..
Estimated annual out-turn of all works in rupees.	1,03,000	10,00,000	20,000	16,000	1,000	2,00,000	4,00,000	71,000	2,00,000	60,000

	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Leather.	Pottery, earthen and glass.	Oil press, iron and steel.	Paints and dyes.	Car- pets.	Gold, sil- ver, and Jewellery.	Other manufactures.	Total.	
Number of mills and large factories	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number of private looms or small works.	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	910	100	14,550
Number of workmen (Male) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	248	625
in large works. (Female) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number of workmen in small works or in house hold articles ..	2,000	2,000	1,000	..	615	1,000	200	31,170	
Value of plant in large works	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estimated annual out-turn of all works in rupees.	2,00,000	1,00,000	5,00,000	..	..	10,00,000	40,000	50,000

Note.—These figures are taken from the Report on Internal Trade and Manufactures for 1891-92.

Table No. XXVI, showing RETAIL PRICES.

YEAR.	NUMBER OF SACKS AND CANTARS PER MPEL																													
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16															
	Wheat.		Barley.		Gram.		Indian corn.		Jawar.		Bajra.		Rice (fine).		Urd d.d.		Potatoes.		Cotton (cleaned).		Sugar (refined).		Gid (cow's).		Firewood.		Tobacco.		Salt (L. them).	
	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.
1861-62 ..	23	15	42	13	30	13	..	31	12	24	4	8	6	28	15	..	..	2	6	1	1	1	14	111	15	11	3	9	5
1862-63 ..	40	9	57	14	56	6	..	32	10	23	6	8	1	28	7	..	..	2	11	2	9	1	11	171	15	10	12	8	14
1863-64 ..	41	13	48	8	48	8	..	29	6	20	8	7	7	22	5	..	..	2	5	2	11	1	11	116	10	11	3	9	3
1864-65 ..	29	1	35	6	35	2	..	28	15	22	0	7	15	25	11	..	..	2	11	2	11	1	14	97	6	11	11	8	10
1865-66 ..	21	3	36	2	28	..	..	37	5	24	5	7	7	22	6	..	..	2	5	2	11	1	10	96	13	12	3	8	8
1866-67 ..	27	1	33	2	28	..	..	28	..	20	2	7	15	19	2	..	..	1	14	2	13	1	10	116	10	11	11	8	10
1867-68 ..	21	12	31	9	40	3	..	27	8	21	5	7	7	15	6	..	..	2	1	2	11	1	8	107	6	9	11	9	3
1868-69 ..	20	1	31	3	20	1	..	24	4	23	3	7	..	14	7	..	..	2	5	3	1	1	0	102	10	8	14	9	1
1869-70 ..	23	5	27	8	21	12	..	21	4	23	..	8	0	22	6	..	..	2	7	2	1	1	6	113	15	9	6	9	1
1870-71 ..	24	4	30	5	15	11	..	29	6	23	15	7	7	20	8	..	..	2	1	2	9	1	6	102	20	9	6	9	3
1871-72 ..	25	..	32	..	20	..	23	..	10	..	28	..	11	..	17	..	12	..	2	8	2	4	1	8	90	..	8	..	9	
1872-73 ..	20	12	33	..	30	8	32	..	28	..	21	..	12	8	18	..	10	..	2	4	2	8	1	12	00	..	8	..	9	
1873-74 ..	24	..	32	..	30	..	28	..	20	..	27	..	7	..	22	..	8	..	2	4	2	8	2	..	100	..	8	..	9	
1874-75 ..	28	..	40	..	10	..	37	..	21	..	20	..	8	..	21	..	16	..	2	8	2	12	1	12	120	..	8	..	9	
1875-76 ..	21	..	22	..	25	..	21	..	21	..	20	..	7	..	13	..	16	..	2	8	2	12	1	10	120	..	8	..	9	
1876-77 ..	25	..	30	..	41	..	30	..	32	..	20	..	8	..	22	..	12	..	2	8	2	11	1	10	120	..	8	..	9	
1877-78 ..	14	8	11	..	17	8	15	8	17	..	16	..	6	..	9	13	12	..	2	8	2	12	1	10	120	..	8	..	9	
1878-79 ..	13	8	18	..	12	..	11	..	13	..	12	8	0	..	13	..	10	..	2	..	..	..	1	8	120	..	8	..	9
1879-80 ..	11	8	14	..	16	..	13	..	18	..	14	..	0	..	10	..	10	..	2	..	..	..	1	6	120	..	8	..	10
1880-81 ..	17	..	22	..	17	..	21	..	21	..	13	..	8	..	18	6	12	..	2	9	2	1	1	6	120	..	7	..	10	
1881-82 ..	21	..	30	..	21	..	27	..	27	..	14	..	0	..	18	..	10	..	2	1	2	1	1	6	120	..	10	..	11	

NOTE.—The figures for the first ten years are taken from a statement published by Government (Punjab Government No. 109 of 18th August 1872) and represent the average price for the 12 months of each year. The figures for the last ten years are taken from Table No. XLVII of the Administration Report, and represent prices as they stood on the 1st January of each year.

Table No. XXVII, showing PRICE of LABOUR.

1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
YEAR.	WAGES OF LABOUR PER DAY.				CAPTAIN DAY.		CARTWHEEL DAY.		DAILY WAGES PER 1000 YARDS PER DAY.		DAILY PER DAY.	
	R. A. P.		R. A. P.		Highest Lowest		Highest Lowest		Highest Lowest		Highest Lowest	
	H. best Lowest		H. best Lowest									
	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
1871-72	0 6 0	0 5 0	0 7 0	0 6 0	1 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
1872-73	0 6 0	0 5 0	0 7 0	0 6 0	1 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
1873-74	0 6 0	0 5 0	0 7 0	0 6 0	1 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
1874-75	0 6 0	0 5 0	0 7 0	0 6 0	1 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
1875-76	0 6 0	0 5 0	0 7 0	0 6 0	1 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0

Note.—The figures are taken from Table No. XLVIII of the Administration Report.

Table No. XXVIII, showing REVENUE COLLECTED.

1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
YEAR.	Total Land Revenue.	Tribute.	Local Rents.	Total Revenue.	Excise.		Stamp.	Total Collection.
					Spices.	Drugs.		
1871-72	10,11,941	11,111	5,000	10,11,941	8,932	11,121	45,923	1,15,510
1872-73	10,11,941	11,111	5,000	10,11,941	10,720	10,121	45,923	1,15,510
1873-74	10,11,941	11,111	5,000	10,11,941	11,121	10,121	45,923	1,15,510
1874-75	10,11,941	11,111	5,000	10,11,941	11,121	10,121	45,923	1,15,510
1875-76	10,11,941	11,111	5,000	10,11,941	11,121	10,121	45,923	1,15,510
1876-77	10,11,941	11,111	5,000	10,11,941	11,121	10,121	45,923	1,15,510
1877-78	10,11,941	11,111	5,000	10,11,941	11,121	10,121	45,923	1,15,510
1878-79	10,11,941	11,111	5,000	10,11,941	11,121	10,121	45,923	1,15,510
1879-80	10,11,941	11,111	5,000	10,11,941	11,121	10,121	45,923	1,15,510
1880-81	10,11,941	11,111	5,000	10,11,941	11,121	10,121	45,923	1,15,510
1881-82	10,11,941	11,111	5,000	10,11,941	11,121	10,121	45,923	1,15,510

Note.—The figures are taken from Table No. XLIV of the Revenue Report. The following revenue is excluded:—
"Cane, Tobacco, Cattle and Poultry Taxes, &c., &c."

Table No. XXIX, showing REVENUE DERIVED from LAND.

1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
YEAR.	Total Land Revenue (Rs.)	Total Land Revenue (Rs.)	REVENUE DERIVED FROM LAND.				REVENUE DERIVED FROM LAND.					
			Revenue of all lands.	Revenue of all lands.	Revenue of all lands.	Revenue of all lands.	Revenue of all lands.	Revenue of all lands.	Revenue of all lands.	Revenue of all lands.	Revenue of all lands.	Revenue of all lands.
1871-72	10,11,941	11,111	5,000	10,11,941	11,111	5,000	10,11,941	11,111	5,000	10,11,941	11,111	5,000
1872-73	10,11,941	11,111	5,000	10,11,941	11,111	5,000	10,11,941	11,111	5,000	10,11,941	11,111	5,000
1873-74	10,11,941	11,111	5,000	10,11,941	11,111	5,000	10,11,941	11,111	5,000	10,11,941	11,111	5,000
1874-75	10,11,941	11,111	5,000	10,11,941	11,111	5,000	10,11,941	11,111	5,000	10,11,941	11,111	5,000
1875-76	10,11,941	11,111	5,000	10,11,941	11,111	5,000	10,11,941	11,111	5,000	10,11,941	11,111	5,000
1876-77	10,11,941	11,111	5,000	10,11,941	11,111	5,000	10,11,941	11,111	5,000	10,11,941	11,111	5,000
1877-78	10,11,941	11,111	5,000	10,11,941	11,111	5,000	10,11,941	11,111	5,000	10,11,941	11,111	5,000
1878-79	10,11,941	11,111	5,000	10,11,941	11,111	5,000	10,11,941	11,111	5,000	10,11,941	11,111	5,000
1879-80	10,11,941	11,111	5,000	10,11,941	11,111	5,000	10,11,941	11,111	5,000	10,11,941	11,111	5,000
1880-81	10,11,941	11,111	5,000	10,11,941	11,111	5,000	10,11,941	11,111	5,000	10,11,941	11,111	5,000
1881-82	10,11,941	11,111	5,000	10,11,941	11,111	5,000	10,11,941	11,111	5,000	10,11,941	11,111	5,000

Note.—The figures are taken from Tables Nos. I and III of the Revenue Report.

Table No. XXX, showing ASSIGNED LAND REVENUE.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
TAHSIL	TOTAL AREA AND REVENUE ASSIGNED								PERIOD OF ASSIGNMENT	
	Whole Villages		Tracts and parts of Villages		Plots		Total		In perpetuity	
	Area	Revenue	Area	Revenue	Area	Revenue	Area	Revenue	Area	Revenue
Gurdaspur	108 7	108 70	17 1/2	18 96	6 6 1/2	6 300	0 140	15 071	10,569	21,008
Batla	71 4	9 1/2	14 0 2	14 11	0 6 1/2	10 418	12 116	27 2 1/2	10 048	11,414
Pathankot	1 2 1	11 01	1 1 7	7 12	4 011	6 01	27 043	2 14	2,441	1,925
Shakargarh	10 0	18,011	8,203	6,11	4 011	5,144	31,00	5,117	2,000	2,457
Total District	107,7	108 70	40,07 1/2	52 70	24,24 1/2	61,50	161 19	112,41	25,091	56,77

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
TAHSIL	PERIOD OF ASSIGNMENT—Continued								NUMBER OF ASSIGNEES				
	For one life		For more than one		During the life of the assignee		Ten years or less		In perpetuity	For one life	For more than one	During maintenance	Pending orders
	Area	Revenue	Area	Revenue	Area	Revenue	Area	Revenue					
Gurdaspur	14 1/4	25,670	7,200	6 4 70	10 7 1/4	10 0 0			170	1,270	577	970	8,307
Batla	6,072	11 1/2	9,111	10 1/2	10,747	10,0 0			140	1,100	101	319	2,100
Pathankot	12 210	14 011	2,771	1,000	1,677	4 324			52	2,014	1,4	101	1,311
Shakargarh	18 00 1/2	20,441	5,106	6,5 1/2	6,5 1/2	5,215			63	1,167	310	100	1,001
Total District	91,6	106,218	25,517	23,58 1/2	30,607	29,800			437	4,651	1,412	800	7,415

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. XII of the Revenue Report for 1881-82

Table No. XXXI, showing BALANCES, REMISSIONS and TAKAVI.

YEAR	Balances of last year in rupees		Reductions of fixed demand on account of bullock taxes, deterioration, &c., in rupees	Takavi advances in rupees
	Fixed revenue	Fluctuating and uncollected revenue		
1868-69	2,942			100
1869-70	2,101		17	2,063
1870-71	1,706		15	675
1871-72	1,001		6	1,000
1872-73	4,007		136	1,725
1873-74	4,581			130
1874-75	9,423			250
1875-76	7,115	93	69	620
1876-77	6,626	153	102	620
1877-78	11,485	913	60	1,175
1878-79	41,050	8,782		1,700
1879-80	10,375	476	16	1,720
1880-81	11,802	1,070		1,000
1881-82	9,514	1,063		100

Note.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. I, II, III, and XVI of the Revenue Report

Table No. XXXII, showing SALES and MORTGAGES of LAND.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
YEAR	SALES of LAND						MORTGAGES of LAND		
	Acreage			No. of Holdings			Acreage		
	No. of cases	Area of land in acres	Product in Rs. 1000	No. of cases	Area of land in acres	Product in Rs. 1000	No. of cases	Area of land in acres	Product in Rs. 1000
Previous Periods									
Total of 6 years-1871 to 1876	43	5,472	1,29,000				2,176	61,212	7,72,645
Total of 4 years-1874 to 1877	17	2,254	55,111	171	1,704	25,000	1,110	10,509	2,91,124
1875-76	57	773	2,200	67	620	16,800	100	1,272	2,71,700
1876-77	128	1,000	2,500	74	700	14,600	218	2,000	5,21,700
1877-78	121	1,021	2,500	105	1,000	2,115	173	1,225	2,50,000
1878-79	143	1,200	3,000	61	109	1,110	254	2,100	5,10,000
TOTAL TOTALS FOR 5 YEARS-1875 to 1879									
Total of 5 years-1875 to 1879	115	1,000	2,500	115	1,100	25,410	255	2,000	7,10,000
of which									
of 1875-76	100	1,000	2,500	100	1,000	25,410	255	2,000	7,10,000
of 1876-77	121	1,021	2,500	105	1,000	2,115	173	1,225	2,50,000
of 1877-78	143	1,200	3,000	61	109	1,110	254	2,100	5,10,000
YEAR	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
YEAR	Mortgages of Land			REPRODUCTION of MORTGAGES of LAND					
	Acreage			Acreage			Acreage		
	No. of cases	Area of land in acres	Product in Rs. 1000	No. of cases	Area of land in acres	Mortgage money	No. of cases	Area of land in acres	Mortgage money
Previous Periods									
Total of 6 years-1871 to 1876									
Total of 4 years-1874 to 1877	1,707	16,418	4,20,000	80	2,400	60,000	74	2,200	5,20,000
1875-76	512	5,000	1,20,000	74	2,200	60,000	14	2,200	5,20,000
1876-77	432	4,100	1,00,000	55	1,600	40,000	14	2,200	5,20,000
1877-78	270	2,700	60,000	71	1,700	40,000	10	2,200	5,20,000
1878-79	253	2,500	60,000	71	1,700	40,000	5	1,000	2,50,000
TOTAL TOTALS FOR 5 YEARS-1875 to 1879									
Total of 5 years-1875 to 1879	1,707	16,418	4,20,000	80	2,400	60,000	74	2,200	5,20,000
of which									
of 1875-76	512	5,000	1,20,000	74	2,200	60,000	14	2,200	5,20,000
of 1876-77	432	4,100	1,00,000	55	1,600	40,000	14	2,200	5,20,000
of 1877-78	270	2,700	60,000	71	1,700	40,000	10	2,200	5,20,000
of 1878-79	253	2,500	60,000	71	1,700	40,000	5	1,000	2,50,000

Note.—The above are taken from Tables Nos. XXV and XXV of the Revenue Report. Not all the transfers by private individuals and others, or 1 to 10 years for redemption, are available before 1874-75. The figures for earlier years include all sales and mortgages.

Table No. XXXIII, showing SALE of STAMPS and REGISTRATION of DEEDS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
YEAR	TAXES on SALE OF STAMPS				OPERATIONS of the REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT							
	Previous Periods		Current Period		No. of cases				Total value of all deeds			
	Full value	Non full value	Full value	Non full value	Transferring party	Transferee party	Transferee party	Transferee party	Transferring party	Transferee party	Transferee party	Transferee party
1875-76	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1876-77	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1877-78	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1878-79	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

Note.—These are taken from the Appendix A of the Stamp and Tables Nos. II and III of the Registration Report.

Table No. XXXIII, showing REGISTRATIONS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Number of Deeds registered.					
	1880-81.			1881-82.		
	Compulsory.	Optional.	Total.	Compulsory.	Optional.	Total.
Registrar Gurdaspur	15	1	16	15	1	14
Sub Registrar Gurdaspur	314	116	430	325	91	416
" " " " " " "	11		11	14	4	18
" " " " " " "	159	109	267	160	81	241
" " " " " " "	573	151	724	417	145	562
" " " " " " "	524	257	781	356	254	610
" " " " " " "	277	100	377	241	111	352
" " " " " " "	70	101	177	15	15	30
Total of district	1,345	834	2,182	1,511	702	2,213

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. 1 of the Registration Report

Table No. XXXIV, showing LICENSE TAX COLLECTIONS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
YEAR	NUMBER OF LICENSES GRANTED IN EACH CLASS AND GRADE.											Total number of licenses.	Total amount of fees.	Number of villages in which licenses granted.
	Class I.				Class II.				Class III.					
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3			
	Rs 600	Rs 200	Rs 150	Rs 100	Rs 75	Rs 50	Rs 25	Rs 10	Rs 5	Rs 2	Rs 1			
1878-79	4	6	3	10	17	34	137	372	700	1,764	5,760	8,866	24,745	..
1879-80		2	2	4	7	29	160	2-8	701	1,591	4,057	6,781	19,199	..
1880-81		1		3	7	19	70	316	..	..	..	421	7,100	125
1881-82			1	4	6	19	85	331	..	..	..	446	7,383	130
Tahsil details for 1881-82—														
Tahsil Gurdaspur					1	8	13	95				112	1,500	33
" " " " " "			1	3	4	9	43	127				147	4,541	33
" " " " " "						2	24	61				67	1,910	45
" " " " " "				1	1	5	6	48				60	1,000	34

Table No. XXXV, showing EXCISE STATISTICS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
YEAR.	FERMENTED LIQUORS.					INTOXICATING DRUGS						EXCISE REVENUE FROM		
	Number of central distilleries	No of retail shops		Consumption in gallons		No of retail licenses		Consumption in pounds				Fermented liquors	Drugs	Total.
		Country spirits.	Euro per gallon	Rum.	Country spirits	Opium.	Other drugs	Opium.	Chapas	Bhang	Other drugs.			
1877-78	4	28	7	280	1,855	14	14	66	6	270	..	10,243	19,513	29,756
1878-79	4	24	15	60	1,153	14	14	75	6	201	..	8,090	18,060	27,050
1879-80	4	22	22	47	914	14	14	76	8	6	..	5,273	14,103	21,439
1880-81	5	27	21	1,020	864	14	14	64	12	650	..	12,476	15,475	28,955
1881-82	4	20	27	151	1,231	14	14	75	20	700	..	16,400	70,600	83,000
TOTAL	21	137	90	1,715	5,549	70	70	384	55	1,606	..	57,794	84,322	149,548
Average	4	27	18	800	1,110	14	14	77	11	373	..	11,075	16,511	27,918

Note.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. 1, 11, XIII, IX, X, of the Excise Report.

Table No. XXXVI, showing DISTRICT FUNDS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
YEAR.	Amount received in rupees.			Amount expenditure in rupees.						
	Provincial rates.	Miscellaneous.	Total Income.	Establishment.	District Post, and other local.	Education.	Health.	Miscellaneous.	Public Works.	Total expenditure.
1874-75	..	..	81,420	2,152	2,118	16,729	2,532	96	61,473	83,412
1875-76	..	..	1,10,599	2,645	1,815	14,479	2,707	..	81,709	1,10,502
1876-77	..	..	98,114	2,851	1,673	20,944	2,511	1,073	66,844	82,378
1877-78	..	..	87,646	3,074	501	20,692	2,751	1,180	51,672	67,443
1878-79	..	..	1,11,722	2,437	2,133	21,295	2,820	2,224	45,677	87,679
1879-80	1,20,770	2,187	1,22,957	2,884	2,870	22,791	3,607	2,014	45,895	96,075
1880-81	1,00,510	2,841	1,03,351	2,814	2,717	22,527	3,821	4,374	36,694	76,129
1881-82	1,17,528	1,470	1,19,000	2,625	2,710	24,431	4,201	2,947	41,511	81,573

Note.—The figures are taken from Appendices A and B to the Annual Review of District Fund operations.

Table No. XXXVII, showing GOVERNMENT and AIDED SCHOOLS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
YEAR.	HIGH SCHOOLS.					MIDDLE SCHOOLS.					PRIMARY SCHOOLS.									
	ENGLISH.			VERNACULAR.		ENGLISH.			VERNACULAR.		ENGLISH.					VERNACULAR.				
	Government.	Aided.	Government.	Government.	Aided.	Government.	Aided.	Government.	Government.	Aided.	Government.	Aided.	Government.	Aided.	Government.	Government.	Aided.	Government.	Aided.	Government.
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.
FIGURES FOR BOYS.																				
1877-78	1	..	..	..	..	2	27	141	6	170	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,785	5	483
1878-79	1	17	..	..	..	3	124	112	6	277	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,627	6	467
1879-80	1	11	1	3	..	4	117	1	6	55	9	1,223	..	..	..	..	..	2,521	..	..
1880-81	1	14	1	..	..	5	147	1	9	4	10	1,274	1	..	..	..	..	2,597	..	..
1881-82	1	24	1	..	..	5	154	1	9	4	9	1,247	1	..	..	..	..	2,773	..	..
FIGURES FOR GIRLS.																				
1877-78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87	..	..
1878-79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79	15	..
1879-80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	18	192
1880-81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74	14	264
1881-82	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	10	164

N. B.—Since 1878-83, in the case of both Government and Aided Schools, those scholars only who have completed the Middle School course are shown in the returns as attending High schools, and those only who have completed the Primary School course are shown as attending Middle Schools. Previous to that year, boys attending the Upper Primary Department were included in the returns of Middle Schools in the case of Institutions under the Government control of the District Department, whilst in Institutions under District Officers, boys attending both the Upper and Lower Primary Departments were included in Middle Schools. In the case of Aided Institutions, a Middle School included the Middle and Primary Departments attached to it; and a Middle School, the Primary Department. But in 1879-80, branches of Government Schools, if approved by the grant-in-aid system, were classed as Aided in the returns for 1879-80 and subsequent years they have been shown as Government Schools. Branches of English Schools, whether Government or Aided, that were formerly included amongst Vernacular Schools, are now returned as English Schools. Hence the returns before 1879-80 do not afford the means of making a satisfactory comparison with the statistics of subsequent years.

Infants' Schools and Mad Schools are not included in these returns.

Table No. XXXVIII, showing the working of DISPENSARIES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Name of Dispensary.	Class of Dispensary.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED														
		Men					Women					Children				
		1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881
Gurdaspur	1st	11,900	14,025	16,844	10,131	11,222	1,481	2,881	2,777	2,109	2,169	1,722	2,207	1,924	2,309	2,205
Batala	2nd	8,339	10,017	10,633	9,311	9,852	2,071	1,532	1,071	637	8,618	1,462	2,606	2,410	1,777	2,750
Pithankot	2nd	7,180	7,085	7,491	7,141	7,721	2,741	2,091	2,071	1,097	2,101	701	1,651	671	726	661
Dalhousie	3rd	1,111	1,019	1,000	1,141	1,101	1,031	1,221	1,011	1,001	1,001	1,001	1,001	1,001	1,001	1,001
Karnahur	3rd	5,140	1,819	4,773	4,103	4,131	1,121	1,001	1,001	1,001	1,001	1,001	1,001	1,001	1,001	1,001
Shikargurh	3rd	4,131	1,031	2,724	3,131	2,724	1,131	1,031	1,031	1,031	1,031	1,031	1,031	1,031	1,031	1,031
Brigovindpur	3rd	6,131	1,031	2,724	3,131	2,724	1,131	1,031	1,031	1,031	1,031	1,031	1,031	1,031	1,031	1,031
Brigovindpur	3rd	6,131	1,031	2,724	3,131	2,724	1,131	1,031	1,031	1,031	1,031	1,031	1,031	1,031	1,031	1,031
Narot	3rd	7,041	4,711	4,710	5,641	5,641	1,131	1,131	1,131	1,131	1,131	1,131	1,131	1,131	1,131	1,131
Dhansgar	3rd	7,411	6,131	6,131	6,131	6,131	1,131	1,131	1,131	1,131	1,131	1,131	1,131	1,131	1,131	1,131
Fatahgarh	3rd	7,411	6,131	6,131	6,131	6,131	1,131	1,131	1,131	1,131	1,131	1,131	1,131	1,131	1,131	1,131
Sufjanpur	3rd	7,411	6,131	6,131	6,131	6,131	1,131	1,131	1,131	1,131	1,131	1,131	1,131	1,131	1,131	1,131
Madhopur	3rd	7,411	6,131	6,131	6,131	6,131	1,131	1,131	1,131	1,131	1,131	1,131	1,131	1,131	1,131	1,131
Der, Narok	3rd	7,411	6,131	6,131	6,131	6,131	1,131	1,131	1,131	1,131	1,131	1,131	1,131	1,131	1,131	1,131
Total		56,418	12,010	170,101	142,291	172,711	15,151	16,611	15,091	15,511	14,111	16,061	10,791	15,791	17,811	19,210

Note.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. II, IV, and V of the Dispensary Report

Table No. XXXIX, showing CIVIL and REVENUE LITIGATION.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
YEAR	NUMBER OF CIVIL SUITS				NUMBER OF REVENUE SUITS			NUMBER OF REVENUE SUITS
	Number of suits (property)	Suit and recovery rights	Suit and recovery and other matters	Total	Land	Other matters	Total	
1878	17,711	200	1,630	18,541	1,071	1,471,20	7,11,20	12,101
1879	17,181	301	1,772	19,254	7,110	1,47,100	6,17,20	14,813
1880	12,740	278	1,600	14,618	7725	1,11,000	5,80,170	17,254
1881	11,907	260	1,101	13,268	8,110	1,01,100	5,85,785	17,002
1882	11,111	276	2,154	14,541	8,111	1,22,412	6,17,370	14,671

Note.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. VI and VII of the Civil Reports for 1878 to 1882, and Nos. II and III of the Reports on Civil Justice for 1881 and 1882.
* Suits heard in 1881 but counts are included from these columns no details of the value of the property being available

Gardamur District. I

Table No. XL, showing CRIMINAL TRIALS.

1		2	3	4	5	6
DETAILS		1878	1879	1880	1881	1882
Prison trial.	Prison trial	7,024	7,377	8,500	9,716	9,314
	Prison trial	3,100	2,812	4,487	7,122	6,102
	Prison trial	975	971	1,378	1,539	1,857
	Prison trial	2,744	2,621	2,534	1,551	1,941
	Prison trial	14	13	5	18	10
Court trial.	Court trial				2,620	2,600
	Court trial				175	197
	Court trial				1,015	1,002
	Court trial				41	15
Total cases disposed of ..		2,678	3,413	4,035	4,078	4,217
Number of persons concerned.	Death	2	1	1	2	4
	Transportation for life ..	5	5	1	3	1
	Transportation for 14 years ..				3	4
	Transportation for 7 years ..	1,500	1,552	1,501	1,101	1,576
	Transportation for 3 years ..	285	223	22	278	470
	Transportation for 1 year ..	21	11	12	54	40
	Transportation for 6 months ..	5	3	6	23	23
	Transportation for 3 months ..	1				
	Transportation for 1 month ..					
	Transportation for 1 week ..					
Number of persons concerned.	Over 12 months	506	514	501	500	574
	Over 6 months	282	244	113	170	125
	Over 3 months	31	19	13	18	18
	Over 1 month	25	21	14	46	51
	Over 1 week	41	21	10	20	29
	Over 1 week	10	10	16	21	11
	Over 1 week	135	137	503	61	113
	Over 1 week					
	Over 1 week					
	Over 1 week					

Note.—The figures are taken from Statements Nos. III and IV of the Criminal Reports for 1878 to 1880, and Nos. IV and V of the Criminal Reports for 1881 and 1882.

Table No. XLI, showing POLICE INQUIRIES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Nature of offence.	Number of persons convicted.					Number of persons convicted.					Number of persons convicted.				
	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881
Robbery or unlawful possession ..	7	2	..	2	1	41	0	..	12	..	33	6	..	5	4
Murder and attempt ..	1	5	6	5	12	47	0	11	2	17	5	5	4	2	4
Total	71	63	63	71	71	118	0	123	10	129	41	63	69	41	40
Assault with a dangerous weapon ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assault with a dangerous weapon ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	62	64	1,172	557	543	371	54	771	174	140	258	227	274	109	89
Total	11	25	21	21	29	87	47	83	43	43	46	82	22	15	25
Total	59	154	119	13	71	32	155	115	109	73	74	111	61	61	61
Total	1,172	1,172	750	435	581	611	970	870	543	282	509	705	601	575	550
Total	1,022	2,068	1,172	1,155	1,044	1,018	1,115	1,271	811	709	902	1,000	607	457	781
Robbery, mole of slave ..	1	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	5	..
Offences relating to ..	2	11	0	9	5	18	21	15	15	5	10	10	9	11	1
Total	173	73	102	101	65	166	171	182	188	91	175	180	117	137	82
Total	1,022	2,068	1,172	1,155	1,044	1,018	1,115	1,271	811	709	902	1,000	607	457	781

Note.—These figures are taken from Statement A of the Police Report.

Table No. XLII, showing CONVICTS in GAOL

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
YEAR	No. in gaol at beginning of the year		No. imprisoned during the year		Religion of convicts			Previous occupation of male convicts					
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Muslims	Hindus	Buddhist and others	Official	Professional	Service	Agricultural	Commercial	Industrial
1877-78	24	9	20	7	20	250		47		119	40		
1878-79	200	11	207	10	11	250		44		119	40		
1879-80	249	9	258	12	11	7		5		4	176	10	
1880-81	244	9	253	7	77					1	7		
1881-82	110	14	124	51	77	20							

YEAR	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	Length of sentence of convicts							Previously convicted		Occupation of convicts		
	Under 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 year to 2 years	2 years to 5 years	5 years to 10 years	Over 10 years and transportation	Death	Once	Twice	More than twice	Cost of main- tenance	Profits of convict labour
1877-78	355	144	270	84	22	6	12	8	21	11	14 91	2 778
1878-79	407	45	452	102	8	5	22	50	17	13	95 277	1 497
1879-80	100	27	127	21	1		1	21	7	13	10,431	2 801
1880-81	51	14	65	9				18	11	5	17 450	2,000
1881-82	120	40	160	17		2	1	7	6	5	19,04	983

Note.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. XXXIII, XXXIV, XXXV, XXXVI, and XXXVII of the Administration Report.

Table No. XLIII, showing the POPULATION of TOWNS

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tahsil	Town	Total population	Hindus	Sikhs	Jains	Muslimans	Other religions	No. of occupied houses	Persons per 100 occupied houses
Gurdaspur	Dharampur	5,161	2,812	40		2,301	4	1,015	5.3
	Karnahar	4,612	1,577	40	75	2,998		1,000	602
	Gurdaspur	4,700	2,918	1,8		1,000	36	821	273
	Bhrampur	2,652	1,211	121	3	1,317		734	4.1
	Batala	24,241	8,170	777		15,144	21	4,241	67.1
Batala	Dera Nanak	7,911	1,791	2,000		4,120		1,077	24.3
	Sri Govindpur	4,917	2,413	108		2,400	4	1,08	1.10
	Fatehgarh	4,078	1,107	261		2,710	4	591	6.0
	Sujanpur	1,000	1,000	70		2,000		974	110
	Pathankot	4,341	1,001	83		2,257	5	845	510
Pathankot	Narol	3,000	2,000	1		1,000		810	130
	Dharampur	1,010	1,000	6		1,000	10	460	256
	Bakloh	1,400	1,000	13		1,387	12	161	891
	Shahpur	1,100	1,000	10		1,090		702	417
	Sukhnahak	900	1,000	7		1,000		694	6.6
Shakargarh	Darman	1,000	1,000	7		1,000		291	645
	Pathankot	1,472	984	10		478	4	40	57

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881.

Table No. XLIV, showing BIRTHS and DEATHS for TOWNS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
TOWN.	S. N.	Total Births registered during the year.	Total Deaths registered during the year.					Total Deaths registered during the year.				
		1871	1872	1873	1874	1875		1871	1872	1873	1874	1875
Males	Males	14,108	750	477	722	414	454	202	217	203	192	235
Females	Females	12,821	229	279	278	281	443	210	206	250	164	793

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. LXIII of the Administration Report.

Table No. XLV, showing MUNICIPAL INCOME.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
NAME OF MUNICIPALITY.	Pothohar.	Gurdaspur.	Patals.	Dinabagar.	Rahampur.	Fatankot.	Narot.	Sujampur.	Nahankot.	Daman.	Sakludhak.	Fatbhaga.	Shahpur.	Bridgfordpur.	Habampur.	Dera Nank.
Class of Municipality.	I.	III.	III.	III.	III.	III.	III.	III.	III.	III.	III.	III.	III.	III.	III.	III.
1870-71	2,005	1,477	10,517	8,519	3,205	1,502	2,537	2,179	1,510					3,215	1,877	2,295
1871-72	2,416	1,725	15,074	8,720	2,150	1,750	2,475	2,256	805					4,235	1,809	3,202
1872-73	2,541	2,077	14,102	4,075	3,122	1,221	2,170	2,607	728			1,105		2,731	1,223	3,977
1873-74	2,718	2,155	15,272	5,437	2,229	2,227	2,751	2,275	723			977		2,221	1,351	2,743
1874-75	2,677	2,507	18,187	6,431	3,107	2,207	1,710	2,070	825	858	1,075	1,073	1,070	3,012	1,193	4,333
1875-76	2,476	2,777	17,257	7,671	2,821	2,917	1,773	2,709	722	1,011	1,064	1,222	1,275	2,295	1,405	2,228
1876-77	2,273	4,267	16,697	3,427	2,411	2,271	1,552	2,218	623	718	1,216	1,000	741	2,674	1,525	3,106
1877-78	2,231	3,900	17,031	7,143	2,609	2,067	1,527	1,723	757	778	1,123	1,511	1,016	2,231	1,031	3,060
1878-79	2,521	3,523	15,027	6,274	2,125	2,191	1,075	2,723	707	3,000	1,437	1,548	451	1,222	1,502	1,475
1879-80	3,070	3,444	16,270	6,760	2,545	2,249	2,121	2,035	714	4,724	1,410	1,278	677	621	1,425	1,121
1880-81	2,017	2,807	15,070	6,817	2,251	2,070	2,410	2,221	728	2,700	1,370	1,447	604	1,774	1,725	1,107
1881-82	2,410	2,721	15,021	7,068	2,875	2,723	2,222	2,264	1,005	737	2,001	1,210	1,018	2,712	1,707	4,018

Table No. XLVI, showing DISTANCES:

	Gurdaspur														
Gurdaspur	8	13	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Dinanagar	24	13	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Paikhatkot	14	8	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Muthal	8	11	23	19	16	13	10	7	4	1	1	1	1	1	1
Jagpur	24	16	4	16	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Buynpur	28	20	6	19	7	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Machhapur	50	12	14	20	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Narot	28	29	29	3	27	23	20	17	11	7	17	7	17	7	17
Chamal	21	22	32	11	31	21	22	18	6	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chakargarh	40	32	46	10	9	42	46	3	21	11	1	1	1	1	1
Shahgarh	22	21	38	31	31	33	27	25	11	5	9	1	1	1	1
Nurkot	14	1	0	13	23	26	20	17	11	7	17	7	17	7	17
Kotnaha	1	53	38	29	24	20	15	12	18	20	1	1	1	1	1
Kanour	2	70	45	30	31	46	10	42	2	2	15	0	22	7	1
Deri Vank	8	1	61	52	4	6	56	54	47	27	2	2	1	1	1
Chakargarh	20	23	13	31	25	41	48	6	41	46	2	2	1	1	1
Batala	7	1	0	21	16	1	15	27	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
Pinna	2	1	0	31	22	50	51	46	4	4	1	1	1	1	1
Bogolampur	12	20	15	19	8	38	10	2	40	11	42	4	21	2	2
Kaharua	22	20	45	30	19	40	50	42	50	1	2	11	1	1	1
Bhatkerry	7	65	60	12	76	4	5	11	76	32	4	6	57	9	23
Dihorae	7	4	0	1	16	20	24	12	24	1	27	13	10	22	25
Behrunpur	31	21	8	0	31	7	5	19	40	40	54	35	45	13	6
Shajpur	51	43	25	0	51	3	4	12	17	60	74	1	5	10	74
Doveri	40	2	17	23	40	21	23	31	22	19	54	51	47	3	62
Dhar	60	52	37	10	60	11	43	51	72	11	91	51	57	75	82
Kahwa	10	11	1	19	1	27	31	14	13	11	21	11	1	2	22
Trinaferry	50	51	30	48	50	40	42	50	71	73	82	83	65	23	84
Batala	11	1	12	7	16	19	17	10	22	25	25	13	2	2	2
Panna	11	1	12	7	16	19	17	10	22	25	25	13	2	2	2

